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The Bombay Chronicle

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I2

VOL. XIX NO. 210 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Gandhiji Lives Over His Own Childhood On Board the "Rajputana"

GANDHIJI TO SLEEP IN THE OPEN IN ATTRACTIVE ROOF GARDEN

—:o:—

Simplicity, The Key Note Of Reception Plans In London

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."
LONDON. Sept. 4.

Preparations for Mahatma Gandhi's visit, of which simplicity is the keynote, have been thoroughly carried out at Kingsley Hall Settlement, Bow, where the Mahatma will be the guest of the Principal, Miss Lester.

The problem of finding daily supply of goat's milk has been solved by the offer of a friend to send enough milk daily. A liberal supply of rice and lemons is also guaranteed.

WILL SLEEP IN OPEN IN ROOF-GARDEN.

Mahatma Gandhi will sleep in open air, on a veranda 80 feet above the ground, with three tiny rooms at his disposal and the solitude of an attractive roof garden for leisure moments. Gandhiji's "cells" are barely furnished, but he will find clean and cheerful atmosphere of Settlement refreshing after the cares of the Round Table Conference.

An Indian doctor living in Bow has offered to lend his car so that Gandhiji can be driven to and from Westminster.

SIMPLE RECEPTION PLANS.

Simplicity and absence of formality will also characterise the welcome which Gandhi Reception Committee is planning when the Mahatma reaches London. An immense crowd is expected in the vicinity of Victoria Station on that occasion and the Committee has not yet decided whether to hold the reception at Victoria Station itself or nearby hall. A number of religious, political and social bodies will be invited to send representatives.

Leading personalities such as Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn will also receive invitations and the aim will be to arrange hearty and spontaneous welcome without ceremony. There will, accordingly be no procession and no formal address, but Mr. Laurence Housman will, probably, give brief expression of the gathering's sentiments.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.

British Delegation Not Yet Announced.

MUSLIM OBSTRUCTIONIST TACTICS GIVEN UP

Informal Conference Between R. T. C. Delegates

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
LONDON, Sept. 4.

Though the Federal Structure Committee starts its work from Monday, the personnel of the British Delegation is still not decided. The Premier is busy with the national crisis. It is definitely understood that the Henderson Group is participating in the Conference with the Labour Government's policy.

RIFT IN THE LUTE.

The Moslem Delegation, excepting Sir M. Shafi, arrived here. Owing to the threatened split, the contemplated obstructionist tactics are abandoned.

It is understood the Aga Khan is authorised privately to negotiate with His Majesty's Government to take up non-communal subjects like the Public Debts, etc. first, pending the conclusion of the Minority Committee. The Aga Khan is arriving here on the 10th inst. Meanwhile Dr. Shafat Ahmed proposes to press the same view in the meeting on Monday.

Dr. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Rangaswami, Mr. Joshi, Mr Sastri, Mrs. Subbarayan, Mr. Mudaliar, Dr. Ambedkar and others met last night and discussed the situation. No decision is yet taken. It is understood Lord Sankey, the Chairman and Government are anxious to learn Gandhiji's view-point, hence the Monday's sitting lasts only for an hour.

SITTING ARRANGEMENTS AT R. T. CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

In contrast to the previous disposition at the Round Table Conference when the Labourites occupied the centre table, the latter at the resumed meeting, will be taken by the tri-party representatives of Government, while Labourites will assume the old Conservative and Liberal seats.—Reuter.

THE TRUCE STILL STANDS

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

The latest Congress Bulletin issued from the Office of he All-India Congress Committee contains a reference to Mr. Gandhi's departure to London and instructions to Congressmen to bear in mind that the Delhi Agreement still continues and therefore they should not commit any breach on their part without reference to the Congress President.

REPORT THE BREACHES

Provincial and District Congress Committees throughout the country appear to be busy in considering Mr. Gandhi's Charge-Sheet and the Government's reply thereto. It is understood that they are instructed to send a rejoinder to the General Secretary at Ahmedabad with further instances of breaches if any.

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru is expected to leave Allahabad tomorrow for Ahmedabad via Agra and Muttra. He is taking with him the Report of the Sub-Committee of the United Provinces Congress Committee on the Agrarian situation in these Provinces.—A. P.

CONGRESS ANXIETY TO KEEP TRUCE

BARDOLI, September 4.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram writes:—

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Congress President, has sent the following telegram to Doctor Choitram, President, Sind Provincial Congress Committee. "If the facts stated in the Commissioner's communique regarding the abuse of salt conceession in Karachi Town published to-day substantially true, please take immediate steps effectively to stop action complained of, as it violates the Delhi Settlement. Also send full particulars."

—:o:—

PLAYS FAIRY GODFATHER TO CHILDREN.

Quaint Traveller With Odd Assortment Of Luggage.

NO PREPARATION OF R. T. C. PLANS IN ADVANCE

"Everything will Come To Me Spontaneously When I Face MacDonald And Delegates"

(Special To The "Chronicle")
S. S. "RAJPUTANA. Friday, Sept. 4.

No quainter traveller than Mahatma Gandhi has probably ever travelled in a British ship. From the moment Gandhiji embarked at Bombay he has been an object of intense interest not only because of his fame, personality and unconventional habits, but because of his odd assortment of luggage.

ODD ASSORTMENT OF LUGGAGE

This consisted of half a dozen homespun loin-cloths and dhoties, three spinning wheels, several tin pots and pans from Yeravdada prison to which Mr. Gandhi seems to be devotedly attached, despite their gloomy associations, 10 gallons of pasturized goat's milk, a bundle of papers, copies of proceedings of the last Round Table Conference, straw mattress, a dollar watch of American make, a sweater a few blankets and a copy of Henry D. Thoreau's essay on Civil Disobedience. For the curiosity awakening quality of Mr. Gandhi's luggage is exceeded only by that of Pandit Malaviya which includes a large quantity of mud and water from the Ganges.

NO CHANGE IN USUAL ROUTINE WORK.

Gandhiji follows exactly the same routine in the ship as on the shore, rising daily at four in the morning, praying, promenading, writing, answering, correspondence, meditating, conferring with Pandit Malaviya, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, and partaking of the same frugal meals.

NO R. T. C PLANS IN ADVANCE

He has apparently not yet formulated any fixed programme for the Round Table Conference. "I shall prepare nothing in advance. Everything will come to me spontaneously when I face Mr. MacDonald and other delegates to the Round Table Conference in London.' said Mahatma Gandhi to our correspondent on board the S. S. "Rajputana".

Provided the Conference does not break down at the start over fundamentals Mr. Gandhi expects the session to last until 1st November. His first duty upon arriving in London, Mahatma Gandhi said, would be to confer informally with Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Baldwin, Lord Sankey, Lord Peel. Lord Reading, and other notable persons and tell them frankly what the Congress seeks.

LIVING OVER HIS OWN CHILDHOOD

Throughout the voyage Gandhiji has endeared himself to all, even to those opposed to him politically, by constant attention and affection he shows to children on board the ship. He plays, jokes and romps with them as if he is living over his own childhood again, tickling them under chin, caressing them and telling them stories like fairy god-father. Throughout the voyage, even when the seas were tempestuous and almost everybody else was sea-sick, Mr. Gandhi slept on the bare deck. He is so exhausted by unremitting labour during the last six months that he slumbers deeply oblivious of even music, dancing, drinking and decksports going on around him.

IN THE LAP OF "GODDESS SLEEP"

When "Chronicle" correspondent on board the "Rajputana" asked him if dancing did not disturb him Mr. Gandhi replied with a twinkle: "I don't listen to the muse of dancing. I heed only to the promptings of the Goddess Sleep". Mr. Gandhi's right-hand is giving him considerable trouble, forcing him to write with his left hand. The trouble appears to date from the time he suffered from a stroke, but his doctors are not apprehensive.

PARSIS GIVE RS. 4,000 PURSE.

The Parsi community in Aden presented Mr. Gandhi with a purse containing Rs. 4,000 yesterday at Orater outside the town where a picturesque ceremony occurred under the National Flag.

FEATURED IN BRITISH PRESS

Accounts of Mahatma Gandhi's activities on board the "Rajputana" are very prominently displayed in the morning papers, in one of which he is depicted in black and white sketch benevolently feeding the ship's black-cat with goat's milk.

RUMOURS OF AFRIDI SUBMISSION ARE PREMATURE

Jirga Not Coming To Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4.

Contrary to expectations, the Afridi Jirga is not coming to Peshawar and rumours of their impending formal submission are premature, if not without foundation. Only Maliks are coming, as usual, to see Major Thompson Glover, the new Political Agent, Khyber, and this fact seems to have lent colour to the story about a jirga coming to Peshawar.—A. P.

JUNAGAD HINDUS THREATEN HIJRAT.

No Final Settlement Reached Yet.

RAJKOT, September 4.

Agreement is already reached. There seems to have been a deadlock. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth has addressed a final letter to the Dewan while the Mahajan people have all returned to their head quarters to meet eventualities if any.

It is believed that if things do not reach a final settlement, hartal in most of the Junagad State will commence from Sunday and hijarat will follow.

AN ULTIMATUM.

If Hindu Mahajan are driven to this final action, it is understood the whole correspondence between the States authorities and Sjt. Amritlal Sheth will be released for press and the same will throw a flood of light on the whole situation. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth and party who are in Rajkot continues their stay there for the present.

MR. CHINTAMANI STILL ILL.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani continues to be still ill and therefore is unable to sail for England by next Saturday's boat. He had another attack of fever which will probably delay his departure further.—A. P.

NEW BRITISH CABINET

Parliament To Move Vote Of Confidence On Tuesday

IMPROVED TONE IN BRITISH MARKETS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Rugby.—Having successfully completed, last night, after three days' continuous work their scheme for balancing the budget by effecting economy and imposing fresh taxation, the Cabinet, at a meeting later to-day, will deal with business of more general nature than the task to which they hitherto devoted their whole time and attention.

This morning the Cabinet Committee was engaged on drafting two bills in which the scheme will be embodied, for laying before Parliament next week. When the House reassembles on Tuesday, the first business will be to set up a Committee of ways and means and a resolution to this effect, moved by the Prime Minister, will provide the opportunity for an immediate vote of confidence in the Government.

A Government majority of approximately 50 is anticipated. Thereafter, the necessary budget resolutions will immediately be introduced and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, will make his statement on them. This will probably take place on Wednesday, or Thursday, and on Friday the debate on the Government Bill dealing with economies will begin.

IMPROVED TONE IN STOCK MARKETS.

The determination and efficient and harmonious co-operation shown by the Cabinet in the manner in which it has gone with the work of producing plans dealing with the crisis has, according to press comments, gone a long way to restore confidence throughout the country. The announcement that proposals were completed last night was followed by improved tone to-day in the Stock Markets, the outstanding feature being the strength of British funds.—B. O. W.

LAHORE CASE ACCUSED ATTACKED WITH PARALYSIS

NOT MALINGERING

Jail Medical Officer's Opinion

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

In the Lahore Conspiracy Case to-day at the defence counsel's request the Special Tribunal sent for the Superintendent and Medical Officer, Borstal Jail, Major Chopra, who informed the Court that Lieut-Colonel T. A. Hughes, Medical Superintendent, Mayo Hospital, had examined the accused Bhagram and declared that he was suffering from functional paralysis of the left side and that Bhagram could be treated in jail. He was not malingering, but was capable of attending the Court and following the proceedings.

It will be recalled that Col. Bharucha declared last month that Bhagram's trouble was only a bad imitation of the disease.—A P.

4 HINDUS MURDERED IN SIND.

Panic Prevails.

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, September 4

Murder has taken place of four Hindus, including two zemindars in Nawabshah District during the last two months. Deputation of prominent Hindu citizens waited on the Commissioner, Sind, asking protection.

Yesterday aother murder was reported of a land superviser of a Hindu zemindar in Nawabshah District.

Another body was recovered near a canal in the same district. Hindus are in panic.

Sensation prevails and complete hartal is observed by shop-keepers.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Earl Peel has been appointed Lord Privy Seal.—Reuter.

READING AND R. T. C.
LONDON, Sept. 4.

Reuter learns that Lord Reading's position as Liberal representative at Round Table Conference will not be affected by his participation in National Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare has appointed Mr. R. A. Butler (Conservative) as his Parliamentary Private Secretary. Butler is son of Sir Montagu Butler.—Reuter.

Little Tin God Of Elphinstone College.

HAMILL OBJECTS TO JINNAH BRAND OF NATIONALISM

Thursday evening was fixed for a lecture by Mr. Jinnah to the students of the Elphinstone College under the auspices of the College Historical and Economic Society. Mr. Hamill, the Principal of the College had given his consent to the lecture being delivered in the College Hall and allowed the formal notice to be put up on the board.

ELEVENTH HOUR SURPRISE.

A surprise was sprung on the eager students who flocked to hear Mr. Jinnah when they were told that his lecture was cancelled "owing to his indisposition".

It now transpires that that was not the reason for the eleventh hour cancellation of Mr. Jinnah's farewell address to Bombay students as he was able to fulfill a two hours' engagement with the Muslim Students' Union on Friday evening, where he spoke for over an hour.

JINNAH'S NATIONALISM OBJECTED TO

It appears Principal Hamill phoned up Mr. Jinnah on Thursday morning and asked for an assurance from him that he would not persuade the students to leave the Colleges to join the national movement—profoundly ignorant of the fact that all along Mr. Jinnah has dissauded students from rushing into the national campaign!

Mr. Jinnah, it is reported bluntly refused to give any such assurance and abruptly put down the phone receiver.

PRINCIPAL LIVING UP TO HIS REPUTATION!

It will be recalled that Principal Hamill acted in a similar fashion in February last when the Elphinstone College Literary Union had arranged a debate on "Civil Disobedience is leading the country to Ruin", with Mr. Joachim Alva, an "Old Boy" of the College, as the opposer of the proposition. Principal Hamill despite his having consented to the proposition as such prohibited Mr. Joachim Alva from speaking unless he submitted his speech for his approval before actual delivery.

VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL
SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council.

His Excellency the Vicerol, accompanied by a small party, left this afternoon for Dehra Dun.—A.P.

MADRAS CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

A Cuddappah correspondent wires that Mr. Subramanyam, a member of the Provincial Congress Committee was arrested on September 4.—A.P.

NO TRACE OF "NAUTILUS"
LONDON, Sept. 4.

There is still no definite news regarding whereabouts of the "Nautilus."—Reuter.

KATOL NATIONALIST LEADER DEAD

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

Dr. Wamanrao Pachkhede of Katol suddenly passed away last night. He had an attack of cholera and expired in half an hour.

Dr. Pachkhede was an eminent Nationalist of Katol and for several years the secretary of the Taluka Congress Committee, Katol.

DOUBLE DOSE OF REPRESSION

—:o:—

Assembly Move To Muzzle The Indian Press

(From Our Correspondent). SIMLA, Sept. 4.

A double dose of repression is sought to be administered to the Press by the Government during the Assembly session which commences on Monday. Firstly there is the Bill of Sir James Crerar providing as it is officially called "for better control of the Press" by penalising writings calculated to incite or encourage commission of murders and laudation of murderers.

Secondly there is the Bill of the Foreign Secretary Mr. Howell to replace the Foreign Relations Ordinance which is shortly to expire.

As regards the former Sir James Crerar had conversations with a few Party leaders yesterday at his residence where it is believed gentle protest was raised to the principle of the measure. To-day Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had similar talks with Party leaders when the Bill was examined and certain remedies suggested.

A SETTLED FACT.

I am afraid the principle of the Bill is more or less agreed to. Certain press cuttings, particularly of the vernacular newspapers in the Punjab and Bengal, seem to be exploited by the Government in furtherance of the proposed legislation.

The fact that scope of Bill is restricted only to writings inciting to violence does not take away from its objectionable features in respect of demand of security without warning and power to forfeit security.

From conversations in the lobby circles it would appear that a few non-official members intend to provide in the Bill for an appeal against the demand of Security. The text of the Bill is not yet available and detailed comment is therefore not possible.

CRYING FOR MORE.

The Foreign Relations Ordinance is to expire this month and the Government which have already punished several editors in the Punjab for offences under that special legislation is not content and is determined to substitute by a permanent measureon the Statute Book. Sir Denys Bray when he was Foreign Secretary in Lord Irwin's Government stoutly resisted bringing forward a measure of this description but Mr. Howell in Lord Willingdon's Government has announced his intention to introduce the Bill on the very first day of the session.

A WELL GUARDED SECRET

The fact of this measure having been decided upon by Government was kept a secret till this afternoon. As one who has watched "Reformed" Assembly from day of its inception I may point out that there has not been any one session in which the press of this country has not been sought to make a victim of such repressive legislation by Government. It is hoped that in spite of its attenuated strength Assembly will stoutly resist both the measures at all their stages.

Kisan Nagar, Kalakampa.—There were procession in connection with the unfurling of "National Flag" on 30th ultimo, in different villages of the Kisan Nagar Mandal (K. K. P.) Kisan Flags were of red colour.

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A 3559

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A 3561

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C R5757

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C R5731

Profession

AMERICAN COTTON—"Sunrise Weekly" and "Sunrise Monthly" September, October both issued to-day. Last Weekly gave marvellous results in Race and Cotton Tips! Price Rupee One. Monthly with two full month's Cotton Tips for Annas Eight. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema, also available at all Tram Junctions. Our Office is opened on all Holidays.
P R 5807

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court of Inquiry constituted under the Trade Disputes Act, 1929, by the Government of India Notification No. L1714 and dated the 13th August, 1931, will commence its sittings at the Secretariat Bombay, on the 9th September, 1931, at 11 a.m. All persons who desire to state their cases to the Court should appear on that day or so soon thereafter as possible to do so.

OSCAR H. BROWN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Secretary, Court of Inquiry.
3551

Public Notices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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R 5806

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay.

No. 10419|123-E. of 1931.

With reference to the Commissioner of police, Bombay's Notification No. 7049|123-E., dated the 23rd June 1931, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has with the previous sanction of the Governor-in-Council, made the following additional rule 6 (the existing rules 6 and 7 being renumbered 7 and 8) under subclause (ii) of clause (f) of subsection (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902:—

"6. Whenever music is played in connection with a procession in any street or public place, the persons forming the procession shall keep to the left side of the road, and shall, to the best of their ability, allow all other persons, whether proceeding in vehicles or on foot, to use the road."

G. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 17th August, 1931.
3570

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

AND

IN THE MATTER OF THE NADIAD OIL MILLS COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FINAL MEETING under Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act 1913, of the Shareholders of the Company is adjourned for want of a quorum to 12th September, 1931, at 11 a.m. at Kalbadevi, Chhotalal Bhuvan to transact the business notified for the meeting of the 31st August, 1931.

N. D. ADENWALLA.
Liquidator.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1931.
3564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have admitted Mr. H. D. C. FURDOONJI, late partner of Messrs. Bennett & Co., as a partner in our firm as from the 1st of September, 1931.
Dated this 4th day of Sept. 1931.
SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
3574.

NOTICE.

IT HAS GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND that one B. L. DAVE alias BHOGILAL L. DAVE is doing some business in the name, style or form of Bhogilal Dave or Bhogindra Dave. The public are hereby given notice and warned that I, B. K. Dave alias B. K. M. Dave or Bhogilal K. M. Dave has nothing to do with the above said person or with his business and hence the undersigned will have no responsibility in any form whatsoever.

B. K. M. DAVE,
Sharda Film Co.,
Tardeo, Bombay.
Dated 4th September, 1931.
3567

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from eminent Indian Scholars of Arabic and Persian, who are willing to undertake the preparation of a catalogue of the Government collection of Arabic and Persian Mss. now in the University Library.

The preparation of the catalogue should follow the standard methods of cataloguing manuscripts. Further particulars may be had on application to the Librarian, University Library, Bombay.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 21st August, 1931.
3531

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MICHEAL D'SOUZA of Dadar has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claim thereto or interest therein of any nature kind or manner whatsoever are hereby required to communicate to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from to-day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of batty land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (in respect whereof the cess has been redeemed) situate, lying and being near the junction of Bhawanshankar Road and Gokhale Road in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 1368 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Cadastral Survey No. 1310 of Lower Parel Division, bearing Laughton Survey No. 2|1906, 4|1905 and 5|1905. Collector's New No. 4156 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3531, 3335 and 3537 and Street No. 994, 997-A, 998 and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by Cadastral Survey No. 1311, on or towards the South and West by Cadastral Survey No. 1309, on or towards the East by Cadastral Survey No. 1321.

Dated this 4th day of Sept. 1931.
MOHILE & PAREKH,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3573

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 625 OF 1931.

Re: HARGOVIND KARSON, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort and carrying on business in the firm names and styles of Chandrashekhar Hargovind & C. H. Vajani at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort in Bombay .... A Debtor.

Ex parte: PREMCHAND SHANTIDAS & CO., a firm .... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 3rd day of September, 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 3rd day of Sept. 1931.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
3572.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of KANJI JADHAVJI in the Will mentioned Tha (kar) Kanji Jadavji also known as Kanji Jadhavji Monani, also spelt as Kanji Jadavji, Kanjee Jadhowjee, and Kanjee Jadhawjee, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Muccadam. ..... Deceased.

VELBAI alias VELAVAHU, widow of the deceased Kanji Jadhavji, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khadak Street, without the Fort Executrix named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Third day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 3rd day of September, 1931.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
3571

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VINAYAKRAO ATMARAM KARAPURKAR and his wife Bai MATHURABAI VINAYAKRAO KARAPURKER both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property, situate at Dadar Kumbharwada Road, to our client.

All persons having any claim or demands against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned in their office at 36, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 757 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 4451, New Survey No. 3/1457 and Cadestral Survey No. 1462 Division Lower Parel together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 3230 (1), 3230 (2) and 3231 and Street Nos. 694, 18 S and 18 T and all which premises are situate at Dadar Kumbharwada Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Keshav Vishnu; on or towards the South by the public road known as Kumbharwada 1st Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Balkrishna Bapuji and on or towards the West by a public passage.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1931.
MOWDAVALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
36, Hummum Street, Fort,
Bombay.
3566

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) 6th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chapsey Terrace, Altamount Road, Khambala Hill, of Jacobian and Plain Dining Drawing and Bed Room Furniture Tilting chesterfield suits, Drawing room cabinets, Carved pier table, Silver show cases, Persian Carpets, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Very valuable Glassware, etc.

Property of one European Gentleman and others.

VORA & CO.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW SUNDAY, AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) AT GOVERNMENT BUNGLOW NO. 8, NEAR RADIO CLUB, QUEENS ROAD, FORT.

Of Jacobean and plain complete Dining, Drawing and Bedroom furniture all to match very rich leather and tapestry upholstered Chesterfield (tilting) and drawing-room suits gramophone, old China, brass and silver ornaments, carpets, few pieces of old Indian carved furniture Mahogany set, Singer machine, ice chest, best plated and cutlery-ware, etc.

Property of P.V. Taylor, Esq., and others.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

Amusements

CHARITY & ENTERTAINMENT ON PATETI DAY

NEW PLAY OF
NAVIN SAROJ NATAK SAMAJ
"TARAN HAR"

in aid of SIRSI SIDDAPUR RYOT'S RELIEF FUND.

BHANGWADI THEATRE, Kalbadevi.

MONDAY, 7th at 8-30 p.m.

Tickets from Rs. 10 to annas 12

Auction Sales.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

SALE of the Property, known as Tannery Buildings and other properties at Kurla, on THURSDAY, the 17th September, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers 123, Medows Street.

By order of H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Court Receiver appointed in Suit No. 466 of 1929: (Abdul Karim vs. Bai Bibibai, widow and others) and in pursuance of the directions given under the decree made in the said Suit dated the 6th day of February, 1931, and Consent Judge's order dated 10th April, 1931, the undersigned will sell on the above-mentioned date and place the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.

FIRSTLY:—Pieces of land together with the buildings or chawls known as Tannery Buildings, situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban, bearing the following numbers:—

Original Survey Nos. 112, Pot No. 18, 19, 17 part and 17. Revision Survey Nos. 112, Hissa Nos. 18, 17, 19, 8/2 part, admeasuring in all about 2754 square yards but according to the conveyance dated 18th July 1928 the area is 2567 square yards and old Nos. 129 and 130 and bearing Municipal No. 64 and assessed at Rs. 1/2/9.

SECONDLY:—Piece of leasehold land together with the foundation standing thereon situate at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, and bearing Survey No. 110, Palni No. 10 (Hissa No. 10) and Hissa No. 13, area ft. 75 x 75.

LOT NO. 2.

FIRSTLY:—Pieces of land together with shed, structures and buildings situate at Bazar Ward Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, bearing the following numbers:—Entry Nos. formerly 41 but now D1463, 38, 37, 35, 34, 36, 49 and 50. Survey Nos. 5, Hissa No. 10/1; 9/1 part 8, 6, 5/1, 7/1 part, 1 and 2 admeasuring in all about 27-6/16 Gunthas; and assessed at Rs. 2-14-6; in all and bearing Municipal Nos. 32, 33 and 34.

SECONDLY:—Vacant leasehold land situate, lying and being at Bazar Ward, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette, bearing Survey No. 6, Hissa No. 3 (part) and admeasuring 5276½ sq. ft. or threabout.

LOT NO. 3.

FIRSTLY:—All that undivided one half share of the plaintiff Abdul Karim Fakirmahomed and the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, in the Taluk South Salsette in the District Bombay Suburban, and bearing the following numbers:

Original Survey Nos. 73, 75, 130, 131, etc. Pot Nos. 3, 6, 8; etc. Revision Survey Nos. 73; 75; 130; 131; etc.; Hissa Nos. 3, 6, 8, 11, 20, etc. and assessed at Rs. 17-13-6.

SECONDLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces or parcels of land situte, lying and being at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, bearing the following numbers:—Original Survey No. 75, Revision Survey No. 75, Pot Nos. 4, 15; area 5778 sq. yds. and 182 sq. yds., and assessed at Rs. 5/4/0 and annas two and pies six.

THIRDLY:—All that undivided one-fourth share of the deceased Fakirmahomed Hafiz Suleman in all those pieces of land situate lying and being at Koli Kalyan, Kurla, Taluka South Salsette in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Bombay Suburban, bearing the following numbers:—Original Survey Nos. 74, 84, (Pot No. 15) Revision Survey No. 75 74 84, Pot Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, and 12; area 1536 square yards; 1089 square yards; 3872 square yards; 636 square yards and 2602 square yards and asssessed at Re: 1-8-0; Re. 0-14-0, Rs. 3/4/0; Re. 0/6/0 and Re. 1/14/0.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Receiver, Old French Bank Building, 107 Esplanade Road or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2. Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs. 20. Annual life reading Rs. 5. 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8, (Birth-date and time or writing time required). Write to, or call at, Pandit K. M. Srinivasacharlar, 4, Eldams Road, Cathedral, MADRAS.

SHAHEE SUDHA

By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases completely cured Price Rs. 2/4, R. KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly.

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Gujrat Pharmacy's
PURELY SWADESHI
Wonderful Production
in
DENTAL ARMOURY
NO SOAP ..... NO FAT
..... Price -/8/- .....
BOMBAY:—Kalkadevi, Hathi Building.
POONA:—C. Popatlal & Co. Motichawk.

THE YOUNG INDIA INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Have A Good Time
BUT DON'T NEGLECT
OLD AGE
A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WITH
The YOUNG INDIA
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
taken in your young age when your power of earning is great, would support you in time of NECESSITY. "YOUNG INDIA" is a Progressive Pioneer Life Insurance Company of Gujarat. Agents wanted: Write to:—
RAMDAS KHIMJI SONS AND CO.,
(Chief Agents for Bombay, Berar and Khandesh).
P. O. BOX 718. BOMBAY.

KIND to Ladies
—and children!
On the tenderest skin of Ladies and children—
L C B
leaves no burn or blister in its
Soothing Relief

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co FORT-BOMBAY

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.

RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
153, Gulalwadi, Bombay.
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

WAY TO SAVE INDIA FROM ECONOMIC COLLAPSE

LOWERING VALUE OF RUPEE TO ONE SHILLING URGED

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, in their report dated 29th August, say:—

"Perhaps the worst feature of the present maldistribution of gold is the fact that America and France, while holding over 60 per cent. of the world supply, have sufficient credits abroad to give them the "put and call" of the rest of the gold held by other Central Banks. In other words gold has been cornered and the gold standard cannot in consequence function as it should do and was intended to do.

We gave the opinion in a recent report that India could only be saved from an economic collapse by breaking away entirely from a gold standard which has ceased to function. Very many economists of reoute are expressing similar opinions with regard to all countries outside France and the U. S. A. The financial editor of "Truth" referring to France's recent acquisition of further gold writes "The action of France, indeed, is calculated to send other countries off the gold standard." The position of India is very well put by 'The Ditcher' in 'Capital' of the 13th instant. He writes: "A perpetuation of the present price level, it must, therefore be made clear, would not only intensify and prolong the present economic and political difficulties in India, it would also, and probably at no distant date, imperil the ability of the country, regardless of its own interests or desires, to meet its sterling commitments. The indefinite prolongation of the present price level would also inevitably nullify present efforts to maintain a stable exchange. The strain imposed upon official finances, upon the trading and industrial communities, and most of all upon the congested rural population, is grievous, and unless relieved, will lead to a general collapse of commerce, credit and confidence".

This impending collapse must be averted.

So far as India is concerned it can be averted in two ways (1) by outside assistance (2) by helping herself.

OUTSIDE ASSISTANCE.

Outside assistance can only come by means of a general recovery in the world price of commodities and a rise in commodity prices can only follow a redistribution of gold. Neither France nor America have so far given any indication that they are prepared to help themselves and the world in this manner. America has given up her war debts temporarily, but this has proved to be insufficient. She must give long-term credit to debtor countries to an extent sufficient to release a large proportion of her gold. There are no signs of her agreeing to give such assistance in the near future; in fact her attitude is quite to the contrary. One of her Government departments recently asked the American farmer to destroy potential wealth in the shape of a third of his cotton crop and he naturally refused. What America has to do is to lend her gold to cotton consuming countries so that the latter can buy her cotton. We hope to enlarge on this in an early issue of our report as we feel convinced that the only method by which the gold standard can be saved is for America to buy all surplus commodities and pay for them in gold.

If some such drastic action is not taken very shortly both America and France will find themselves with tons of glittering gold of no value to them except as ornament.

India cannot therefore afford to wait for outside assistance and she must commence to help herself. She cannot, by herself, raise the world price of commodities so she must, without delay, raise the internal value of her own products.

LOWER VALUE OF RUPEE TO 1S.

This can only be accomplished by lowering the value of the Rupee not to 1s. 4d. but to the neighbourhood of 1s. 0d.

The first and most important effect of this will be to reduce the indebtedness of the agriculturist. This indebtedness is calculated at about Rs. 800 crores on which, at 15 per cent., some Rs. 120 crores are due to be paid each year. With India's staple commodities at their present level even a small part of this huge sum can only be met with the greatest of difficulty and hardship. A lower value for the Rupee will give the agriculturist a better return for his crops and as he does not buy imported goods the rise in the price of the latter will not adversely affect him.

The raising of the purchasing power of India's agricultural masses is being advocated in many influential quarters and their demand should not indefinitely be ignored.

They are not suggesting, as we suggest, that India should go on a silver standard for all time or until such time as the gold standard is able to function to the satisfaction of all producing countries but that silver should be definitely linked to gold.

Either alternative would be immeasurably better for India than the existing state of affairs in which we find America, unable to trade on the gold standard, going back to the old days of barter and exchanging large quantities of wheat for Brazilian coffee. Such pre-historic bargaining on the part of America while her vaults are bursting with gold is more damaging to the modern accepted principles of trade and commerce, and is less excussable than is the post war conduct of Russia.

To revert to the lower Rupee. With this on the statute book all the retrenchment committees recently appointed could be disbanded. Automatically all fixed salaries would be reduced in relation to commodity values and in relation to Government income which latter would immediately expand considerably.

The interest charges on all Government loans and liabilities of an internal nature would automatically decline in relation to revenue. In fact a lower Rupee would bring halcyon days to India if she had no external debts and liabilities. These latter are India's trouble and her internal prosperity and political contentment are being sacrificed on their altar.

A DISTRESSING ELEMENT.

The most distressing and disturbing element in this situation is that the sacrifices may be made in vain. The gold standard reserve, together with every other reserve thrown in, will be sacrificed on the altar of the god of the 1s. 6d. Rupee and, when there is nothing further to offer, this insatiable god will be thrown aside for a new one as such gods have been forsaken in the past.

The position is such. India's reserves are being drawn on to an alarming extent in the hope that, if left to take their own course, conditions will right themselves, as they have done in the past. This time they will not do so and even if world prices decline no further India's position will deteriorate from month to month until the breaking point is reached as was recently the case in Germany.

We have painted a gloomy picture as we do not think that it is in the interest of India or any one with a stake in India that the true position should not be frankly commented upon and urgent action demanded.

In our opinion, the sooner the breaking point comes the better for all concerned. It is far better to reorganise the capital of a public company and alter its trading methods than to drift on into compulsory liquidation.

This is what is actually happening to-day so far as India's 1s. 6d. exchange is concerned.

PATHE CINEMA
EVERY DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10
MORNING SHOW TO-MORROW 10 A. M

by
Jeanie MacPherson

A MYSTERIOUS, seductive beauty . . . a night of abandon . . . blazing romance smashing drama rising to the tremendous climax of a thousand revellers trapped in a Zeppelin sweeping towards destruction ! What a scene ! What a story ! What a panorama of amazing fashions, half-clad beauties for sale, flaring passions—a setting only De Mille can make the most of !

featuring KAY JOHNSON, REGINALD DENNY, LILLIAN ROTH, ROLAND YOUNG

directed by
CECIL B. DE MILLE

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

Advance Booking At Messrs S. ROSE & Co. Ltd (No Extra Charge)

FURTHER DECLINE IN JAPANESE YARN

Operators Hold Warish Views

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Yarn market has remained steady but quiet during the week under review and prices have not undergone any fluctuations of importance. The undertone has been yet weak and uncertain and any demand in bulk for any kind of yarns from consuming districts is absent inspite of the low and attractive level of prices. Reports received from consuming districts are far from encouraging and prices have been reported to be declining day after day in the absence of satisfactory offtake. Stocks in the up-country markets are not very large either with dealers or with consumers and that is admittedly a healthy sign, but the confidence is completely shattered and buying is only hand to mouth. The purchasing capacity of the consumers and weavers is considerably reduced on account of the drastic decline in commodity prices and naturally therefore there are yet no signs of improvement either in prices or in the offtake inspite of the apparently low level of prices. The Political situation has undoubtedly improved and since the Congress Dictator has now sailed to attend the Round Table Conference there is a ray of hope in the political circles at the moment. Monsoon has been also generally favourable throughout the whole country and these are certainly signs of hope for the improvement in the general business conditions in this country. Cotton prices have remained more or less steady although at the close of the week there has been a decline. The prices of all kinds of yarns are yet not steady and are more inclined to decline in the absence of satisfactory demand from up-country and also in the absence of confidence amongst the dealers and middlemen and consumers who have been buying very sparingly. The future course is yet uncertain and we expect a still further decline to some extent before any important buying will be in evidence.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Stocks have no doubt decreased but dealers have lost so heavily that they are not feeling inclined to place any fresh business. Japanese yarn prices have fallen considerably and are yet declining and naturally therefore dealers are afraid of placing any fresh business. Besides, English yarns find very little sale now on account of the Boycott movement.

JAPANESE YARNS.

A further decline in prices all-round has been in evidence during the week and the dealers are now put to a heavy loss in their previous purchases. Offtake continues to be satisfactory on decline. Forward business is limited.

ARTIFICIAL YARNS.

Prices have further declined and dealers who have been holding stocks have been getting much tired in the absence of satisfactory offtake from the consuming districts and some of them have been clearing the stocks at heavy losses and at prices which are very very low. This naturally affects the sales of standard goods which are very meagre. The fact, however, remains that owing to very low prices of Japanese Tafetta cloth it does not pay the weavers to buy Artificial Silk yarns at the present level of prices. The Mills have more or less stopped buying according to the Congress Mandate and as the weavers are finding a great deal of difficulty regarding the prices the offtake on the whole has been considerably reduced. Punjab reports very poor sales whereas even in Madras prices have been falling, and consumption is getting reduced. In the face of limited offtake like this weak holders naturally lose confidence and dispose of their stocks at very low prices. The future tendency is yet uncertain and no improvement seems to be in sight.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have not been able to make any fresh sales of importance in bulk during the past week and naturally small scattered sales have been made at prices which are not remunerative. The capacity of the dealers and consumers is considerably reduced on account of continued heavy fall in the yarn prices during the last several months and they are now not giving long term credits to their up-country buyers with the result that buying is very limited. Besides this up-country Mills have been meeting the requirements of the consumers in their nearer districts at low prices and naturally therefore sales of yarns in Bombay Mills are getting reduced day by day and their present quotations are found comparatively higher and unworkable only small lots therefore in their well-known shops find sales at present. The issue of New Government of India 6½ per cent. Treasury Bonds has also produced a very unfavourable feeling in the Trade Circles who are inclined to see prices yet lower. In the midst of these circumstances we do not look for any improvement in yarns for sometime to come.

Smile through life
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
REMOVES IMPURITIES FROM BLOOD
Efficacious in all fevers & all sorts of Skin-diseases.
SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS & STORES

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
M. R. PAUL & Co.
1-3, BONFIELD'S LANE..... CALCUTTA.

YOUTH'S CALL IN ASIA

Addressing a crowded meeting in the Besant Hall, Hyderabad (Sind), Vaswani said youth movement was intimately connected with political movement. You could not taboo politics; politics belonged to the Science of Life. Youth made history; for history was an overflow of 'shakti' and youth was a symbol of 'shakti' or energy. Young Asia protested against Westernism. And "Westernism" meant (1) Imperialism in domain of politics or (2) industrialism in the field of economics.

Youngmen in the East were unanimous in the cry:—Away with Western imperialism. But not all Asia was against industry and the machine. Japan was an efficiently organised industrial nation. Kemal Pasha in Turkey welcomed the industrial spirit. In India an influencial school had a quarrel at once with imperialism and industrialism. Mahatma Gandhi was by no means sparing in his criticism of what it was true modern civilisation he called "satanic civilisation". had in many places, lost its soul; and many of our comforts were bought with the blood of the poor.

Asian youths, also, protested against traditionalism. Turkey had abolished the Khilafat. Young men in Sind laughed at Swamis. Not on that account must we reproach the young with irreligion. They asked for reality. Many of them asked for a way out of the "emptiness" of modern life. Deep in the hearts of the young was a cry for religion; for was not religion this:—a recognition that life was worth living, that life had a meaning, a plan, a purpose? "Krishna! return to this ancient Land" was the refrain of a song popular with the young. They wanted a religion, but not creed and dogma. They wanted a religion of reverence for the poor. Kemal Pasha in Turkey, Gandhi in India, and Kagawa called the Gandhi of Japan had each one, a powerful hold upon youngmen; and all these three great leaders had one thing in common, love for the poor. Youth movements in Asia were dominated by these two ideas:—(1) intense nationalism, and (2) justice for the poor.

Dibil

THE GREAT RESTORATIVE!

THE German Medical Science has paid considerable interest to the problem of the regeneration of the human body during the last decade and succeeded in arriving at very remarkable results referring to the functions of the glands with internal secretion, which are of the greatest importance to life.

Those products of internal secretion of the glands flowing directly into the circulation of the blood, science calls hormones. A sound organism requires an equally sound alimentation with hormones. Stagnation in the activity of the glands has fatal effect upon the circulation of the blood and upon the nervous system.

It is known that the sexual organs are the best indicator for determining the grade of vitality of body and nerves, but it is altogether wrong to assume that the body could be supplied with regeneration powers by inciting the sexual organs only and by stirring up their activity.

In the composition of DIBIL, which is based upon the latest scientific medical attainments of research by Professor Doctor Werner of Hamburg, Germany, this erroneous way has been abandoned.

With DIBIL a product has been created which provides the body with those fresh hormones of vital importance which are indispensable for the good health of the entire body especially of the nerves.

DIBIL must not be compared with those products which are calculated to produce a momentary effect by inciting the sexual organs. DIBIL acts stimulating and animating upon the whole organism without neglecting the necessity at invigorating, simultaneously the sexual apparatus in accordance with nature's laws. In this sense DIBIL may also be considered as restorative of the sexual organs of immediate effect. However apart from this DIBIL has at the same time the great advantage of also stimulating the other important glands with internal secretion to FRESH ACTIVITY. IT REGULATES the functions of the heart and the circulation of the blood and gives new impulses to the nerves.

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FIVE EUROPEAN PERSONALITIES.

—:o:—

THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO POST-WAR POLITICS.

Mr. V. N. Ever, the Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Herald", London, writes:—

Talking the other day with a Continental colleague we fell to discussing this question:—

Which are— politically speaking—the most important lives in Europe?

Not necessarily from our points of view the most valuable or the most praiseworthy. But who are the men whose deaths, if they were to die to-morrow, would possibly change the whole course of political events?

Who departing would leave behind them not only footprints, but great marks of interrogation on the sands of time?

FIRST ON THE LIST.

Naturally enough, in Parliamentary countries, where the political machine runs with reasonable smoothness, no man, however important, has any keystone quality.

M. Briand, for example bulks large enough in Europe to-day. But were he to die there would be no convulsion, scarcely a quiver in the political structure of France.

"We shall all of us be missed but none of us very much," must be the consoling, if somewhat chastening, thought of the democratic statesman.

But when you turn to the dictatorships and semi-dictatorships it is another matter.

Mussolini, we agreed must come first on our list. Could Fascism survive the Duce's death?

Bolshevism, it was freely prophesied once, could not survive the death of Lenin.

But the cases are very different. Bolshevism has a creed and a philosophy. Fascism has never had either. And Lenin, though the unchallenged master, was the devoted servant of party and party faith.

The word "Leninist" is fashionable now in Russia. But no man would have dared to call himself a "Leninist" while Lenin lived. To have done so would have been to face the scorn and anger of Lenin himself.

FASCIST FAITH

But if Lenin, for all his great personality, was the most impersonal of rulers, Mussolini is surely the most personal.

He is the Fascist party. It has no other fundamental creed than personal devotion to him. It has changed its beliefs, its philosophy, its policy a dozen times to suit his mood or his needs.

"When we marched on Rome, not one of us knew what Fascism meant," said a member of the orginal *squadre* to me. "I doubt if many of us know now," he added laughing.

"Belief in the genius of the Duce" is how one of his chief lieutenants sums up the Fascist faith. The party, the system, are held together by devotion to the personality of a living man. Could they still be held together by devotion to the name of a dead man? There is Italy's big question mark.

Of course the attempt would be made. Mere self-defence: "We must hang together or we shall hang separately" would compel that. The party machine and party discipline are strong.

I doubt if there would be immediate collapse. Equally I doubt if the thing could long survive.

PERSONAL RULE

But whatever one's guess, Mussolini's is pre-eminently a life that matters. What others are there?

There is Pilsudski in Poland. His sdeath would almost assuredly mean the immediate collapse of the dictatorship: for it has no other basis than his personality and prestige: There is nothing in Poland akin to the Fascist organisation.

There is a political party founded to support Pisudski; there are his old *legionnaires*, devoted to Pilsudski; there is the little ring of officers whose fortunes are linked with those of Pilsudski, there is an army mainly loyal to Pilsudski.

But remove Pilsudski, and the linchpin falls out. The whole thing breaks down.

Even an immediate restoration of democratic forms is quite conceivable.

Contrariwise, in Russia, Stalin's death would not shake either party or system. There would be another struggle for predominance among the leaders. But the Bolshevik party itself is stronger than any leader. The blow would not be comparable with the death of Lenin.

Who would come out of the struggle as the next strong man is not easy to guess.

STALIN'S SUCCESS.

Voroshilvo, the Commissar for War, is perhaps the most probable. He is young, able, strong-willed, and exceedingly popular. But you never know. Very few spotted Stalin as Lenin's successor. Trotsky seemed so obvious—to those who did not realise how he was distrusted, and how his party record told against him with men to whom party loyalty is the first of all commandments.

Trotsky was impossible because the Bolshevik leaders shrewdly realised that he might have tried to put himself above the party, to make himself a personal dictator.

Stalin, like Lenin, has that quality of party loyalty without which his ascendancy would not be tolerated. He would be succeeded by someone with the same quality.

But Turkey if Kemal died? Here indeed is a question mark. Here is a complete personal autocracy, more personal more autocratic, than even Mussolini's. A despotism—with no visible successor to the despot.

IN THE BALKANS

There are world dangers in the possibilities of Turkey when the Ghazi goes. A far-seeing diplomacy would begin to insure against that ominous event.

There are statesmen in Europe who have not yet forgotten that at the end of the war Asia Minor was to have been "quartered into three halves" and largely partitioned among the victorious Powers.

Kemal's revival of Turkey sent that scheme agley. But territorial ambitions are not yet extinct. And, moreover, the nearness of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet oilfields affords both temptation and excuse for dangerous inteference.

Emphatically Kemal's is a life that matters.

In the Balkans are Alexander of Jugoslavia and Karol of Rumania. But I doubt if they would matter when their turn comes to die. Already they are nicknamed—each in his own country "Alfonso."

KINGS IN EXILE.

And exiled ex-kings are of little moment except to themselves and their friends and families.

But one should not forget that there are two other Balkan monarchies with no heir to their thrones. If Boris dies childless Bulgaria would probably quietly become a republic. But the death of Zog of Albinia may be the signal for big trouble: not only internal, but international.

Last, but not least (and indeed it was he who gave rise to our discussion), Hindenburg.

It is a queer irony that the life of this octogenarian monarchist Field-Marshal should have become of vital importance to the Republic.

But it is so. Ask any German Republican the question "What if Hindenburg were to die?" and watch him blench at the thought.

You will get no answer to your question. But the dread that is there is that Hindenburg's death, were it to come now, might bring about a Hohenzollern restoration.

A SOCIAL WELFARE WOKER HONOURED

Present Of Gandhi Caps To Rev. Manshardt

Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Clifford Manshardt were the recipients of a cordial reception at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, on the eve of their departure for America. Prof. Hivale presided. Tributes paid to the wholehearted efforts of Rev. Dr. Manshardt in transforming the most crowded dirtiest and dingiest part of the city into a spot worth living." Dr. Manshardt within a short space of five years had established a first rate Social Centre which provided a Maternity Room, Music, Boxing, Shorthand and Typewriting classes, Indoor and outdoor games and also an active literary and Debating Society.

PRESENT OF GANDHI CAPS

Dr. Manshardt was presented with a dozen Gandhi caps and Mrs. Manshardt wih a khadi sari. After the guests have heavily garlanded the reception broke late at night.

VARSITY BADMINGTON TOURNAMENT

A fairly high standard of badminton was witnessed at the finals of the University Badminton Tournament which were played on the Grant Medical College Gymkhana Court, Kennedy Sea Face, on Wednesday afternoon before a large crowd of Collegians.

In the Mens' Singles Sethna (Elphinstonian) defeated Hamid (Grant Medical College) in two straight sets the score being 15-7 and 18-15.

Although Hamid has come off second best he played skilfully and at times placed accurately which evoked applause. Sethna played an all round game but owed his victory to the faults which his opponent made.

In the ladies' singles Miss Vajifdar (Wilsonian) defeated easily Miss Romer (Elphinstonian). Score: (15—5, 11—0).

At the conclusion of the tournament Mrs. J. N. Duggan presented the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Championship cup to Mr. Sethna who won the cup for the Elphinstone College.

Send Off To Mr. G. C. Rowe

Mr. G. C. Rowe, F. S. I., F. I. Arb., R. E., Freeman of the City of London, J.P., the Land Acquisition Officer for the City of Bombay, who retired from the service, was given a hearty send-off by his office-staff on Monday evening.

Mr. B. B. Rane, Head Surveyor of the Office, explained the object of the meeting. Mr. C. V. Jog, Retiring Head Clerk of the Office read the address which was set up in "decorated hand-script." The address and a silver cigarette case were then presented to Mr. Rowe amidst applause. The Acquiring officers and Dr. Talpade spoke in grateful terms of the great services rendered to them by Mr. Rowe. They eulogised the sound judgment of Mr. Rowe, as Arbitrator between the Acquiring Bodies on the one hand, and the claimants, on the other, as a result of which, out of the 5,000 and odd cases, that Mr. Rowe had decided, only a very few were referred to the High Court in Appeal and out of them most were disposed of according to the view taken already by Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Rowe, thanked Mr. Jayaker and other gentlemen for gracing the occasion with their presence. He spoke of Mr. Jayaker having done his level best for the suburban people, whose interests were entrusted to his charge, and referred to the cordial co-operation of the Acquiring Officers. He laid stress on the loyal services of his staff, which sometimes involved a stretch of work from 10 in the morning to 8 at night. In conclusion, he said that no better staff than his could there be elsewhere in Bombay. Mrs. Rowe thanked the different speakers for making kindly references to her.

The guests of the evening were garlanded. Messrs. Sathe, present Head Claark, and Patwardhan, Assistant Head Clerk, spoke in terms of a vote of thanks to the guests of the evening. Light refreshments were served, in the midst of which Dr. Talpade rendered a Hindustani song to the merriment of the meeting.

GANDHIJI'S CHARGE-SHEET

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Mr. Gandhi has published a most remarkable charge-sheet which contains allegations of horrible cruelty on the part of Indian landlords in the methods they employ for the collection of rents and which suggests that this cruelty is tolerated, in some cases even encouraged, by Government officials. He has also published a letter to the Viceroy which asks whether the Government of India regards the Delhi Pact as being now at an end or whether it is to go on despite the refusal of Congress to be represented at the Round-table Conference. There is a suggestion at the end of the letter that unless the complaints of Congress in regard to the Government's part in carrying out the terms of the pact are attended to Congress will adopt "defensive measures." It may be assumed that "defensive measures" would involve a fresh outbreak of civil disobedience. It should be easy for the Government to refute Mr. Gandhi's charges, at least as far as officials are concerned. A Government official who connived at the kind of beastliness that Mr. Gandhi describes in his charge-sheet would quickly meet with one of two fates. He might be murdered or he might be dismissed from his service. There can be little doubt that the Government is entirely in favour of a continuance of the Delhi Pact, and that in the future, as in the past, it will be prepared to lend a sympathetic ear to complaints about the manner in which the pact is observed. Mr. Gandhi is, presumably, not to be satisfied with such an assurance. If he were there is no reason why he should not be now on his way to London. He wants some form of impartial arbitration, not, according to his letter, because he is trying to set himself up as the spokesman of a parallel Government, but because arbitration is a matter of right. It is so difficult always to know just what Mr. Gandhi means and just what he wants. An arbitration board would in fact be a parallel Government; arbitration in the sense of scrutiny of the acts of small officials by more important officials is part of the present routine of administration. The pity is that Mr. Gandhi's confusion of thought may lead to new disorder in India and lessen the chances of success for the Round Table Conference.

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NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

Branch Formed In Broach

(From Our Correspondent.)
BROACH, Sept. 2.

The District Magistrate Mr. A. O. Qureshi laid the foundation of a mosque situated just near the railway station on Monday last. The mosque is named Nasiruddin Jamal's Mosque. A large number of distinguished Muslim citidens were present and lectures exhorting the audience to take charge of the Wakafs were delivered. After the ceremoney handbills about the mismanagment of several Awhaf were freely distributed.

NATIONALIST PARTY FORMED.

A large number of Nationalist Muslims assembled in the office of the Popular Printing Press and discussed the present political situation. After a heated debate all agreed to start a branch of the Nationalist Muslim Party at Broach. Syed Asadali was elected as chairman of the party while Mr. Shaikh K. A., was elected as Secretary. Twenty persons enlisted their names on the spot and the meeting dispersed with great enthusiasm.

Gambling Forbidden In Rajkot On Janmasthmi Day

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Sept. 2.

With the near approach of the Janmashtmi fair, the State authorities have done a wise thing in forbidding gambling in any shape or form, in good time. In this connection, it would more behove the present Thakore Saheb to follow in the foot-steps of his late father Sir Lakhaji Raj, who, in order to foster a spirit of keen competition and healthy rivalry, patronized Indian art by holding, every year, "Swadeshi Exhibition" and granting silver and even gold medals to the best work in art on Ramnath Grounds.

QUADRANGULAR MATCHES.

How a game like cricket is making headway in a province like Kathiawar, is illustrated by the introduction of Quadrangular Tournament for the last five years. This year the final in the Quadrangular Tournament will be played on the local Gymkhana Grounds on 7th, 8th and 9th instant.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION DENIES NEWS-PAPER ALLEGATIONS

Ryots Retort By Publishing Catalogue Of "Japtis"

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, September 1.

The Director of Information of Jamkhandi had denied the stories of coercion in a communique published in "Kesari". But the ryots immediately published a catalogue of "japtis" which showed that water pots, water carts, plough-cattle, grain, etc., had been indiscriminately attached. In one case, the silver image of Ganpati, the titular deity of the Patwardhans, was attached!

Kundgol pays an assessment of Rs. 66,000. Still it is one of the unfortunate towns suffering for want of water. The wells there are 120 feet deep. They are not able to supply the needs of the town even during the monsoons. There are very few sweet-water wells. Yet beyond empty promises at the time of the Durbar, no arrangements have been made to supply the elementary need of water. The energy of hundreds of men and women is daily wasted in getting sufficient water from depths and distances. It hoped the Maharajah will take measures to stop the coercion against the ryots of this taluka who have never up to now proved recalcitrant and to make speedy arrangements for the supply of water.

ANTI-R. T. C. DEMONSTRATION BY BOMBAY NAUJAWANS.

(From A Correspondent).

The demonstration arranged by the Naujawan Bharat Sabha against the Congress participation in the R.T.C. passed off quietly on Saturday morning. The Naujawans went to the Azad Maidan carrying with them placards bearing the slogans "R. T. C. will bring us nothing," "Boycott R. T. C." "M. N. Roy Zindabad," etc.

They demonstrated before the meeting and after some time held a separate meeting in another part of the Maidan. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Sharma, Mrs. Dange, Sardar Jamiat Singh and others condemning the Congress participation in the R. T. C. as betrayal of the struggle for independence

The Naujawans were joined in their demonstration by a large number of women workers from the Bombay Industrial Mill, who marched all the way from Parel.

ANOTHER MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

The Naujawan Bharat Sabha held a meeting on the Chowpatty sands on Saturday evening to protest against R. T. C. and also to explain the programme of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. Mr. V. B. Karnik said that the R. T. C. was not going to bring the masses anything. He said that they could not stop merely with repudiating the R. T. C. but that a positive programme must be drawn up and scrupulously followed in order that the exploitation may be put an end to once for all.

Messrs. N. S. Chetty, V. H. Joshi, Calcuttawalla, Vallibhoy Sharma and others also spoke.

CASUALTIES IN ITARSI-BINA TRAIN ACCIDENT

Eye-Witness Estimates Them To Be 350

(From Our Correspondent).
ITARSI, Sept. 2.

Enquiries show that the total number of casualties as a result of the derailment of a passenger train at Barkhera on Itarsi-Bina line on the night of August 27 was more than what contained in the report of the railway authorities. An eye-witness, who was travelling by that train, states that after three compartments including the engine had passed over, the rails sank in water, all of a sudden and the following compartments went off the rails, dragging the other compartments too in the water. While the engine was being so dragged down the water the engine-driver jumped out and somehow escaped the catastrophe. In all five compartments including engine submerged in water, resulting in the death of 350 passengers. The last three compartments remained over the rails and there were about 200 passengers in them who were saved, including the narrator of the catastrophe. Further he states that he saw everything with his own eyes on that fateful night. If the story is true, how is it that the railway authorities have not come out with correct figures.

FATMA BEGUM CASE

Reliance Co- And Printing Machine

(From Our Correspondent).
BANDRA, Sept. 3.

When the hearing of the Fatma Begum case was taken up on Tuesday, Ram Kilawan S. Pande, a milk vendor, deposed that as Fatma had not paid up a bill for the supply of milk, he had filed a suit in the Andheri Court and had obtained a decree against her and Sherwani. Through an attachment a car had been seized and Rs. 25 had been realised on its sale. As this did not cover his debt, he obtained a further attachment on the property at the studio. But a the attachment was being levied he was paid a further sum of Rs 50 and was promised more.

The manager of the Reliance Film deposed that in 1929, he was engaged as manager for Fatma Begum's studio for booking pictures. But afterwards he took up the managership of Reliance Co. which was the booking agent for Fatma's company. Mr. B. Rangwalla, the witness, then identified the agreements attested by Fatma Begum, Sultana, and the Reliance Co., and stated that moneys were advanced periodically on the security of the 3 films "Shakuntula," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Goddess of Luck." Printing machine was purchased in 1929 from the Shree Krishna Film Co., and handed over to the studio. Then owing to some dispute between Fatma Begum and the Reliance Co., the latter shifted its office from the studio to Esplanade Road, Bombay. He further deposed that the negatives of the 3 films which were given to Fatma Company for printing were not handed back and that large sums had been advanced amounting to about Rs. 25,000 in all. As the matter began to get serious, a complaint was filed in the Bandra Court and an order was obtained to seize the property in the studio. But before the order was levied, the parties came to a settlement whereby Fatma Begum was to remain in possession of the machine on trust only and the solicitors of both the companies were to hold the films jointly.

But later, the Reliance Co. learnt that the machine had been removed from the studio and that Sultana as receiver in a suit against Fatma, was the possessor of the machine. Then Fatma Begum was questioned about it, and was asked to point out the whereabouts of the machine, she led them a dance from place to place. Finally the printing machine was traced out in the out-house of Sultana. The machine was immediately removed to the police station and was in a dilapidated state.

The case was then adjourned.

Rugby: Mr Holford Knight, Labour member for South Nottingham, has informed the local Labour Party that he reserves a decision regarding his attitude to the new Government until its proposals come before Parliament. The only test he will apply, he says, will be how far they satisfy national necessities, and the repudiates the dictation of any party cacucus.—B.O.W.

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What the People Say

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND INDIAN STATES BROADCASTING SERVICE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Recently there were quite a lot of letters and even editorial attention given to the uninteresting programmes broadcasted by the I. S. B. S. To add to these state of affairs, on Sundays when license-holders are more at leisure and can appreciate this service better, we have Christian religious services thrust down our ears, if there aren't enough churches in India.

On other days to "pad out" the programme, other religions are given an odd hour or thirty minutes. I say "to pad out the programmes" intentionally, because having heard these talks by Maulanas and England-returned Dastoorjis, I am sure the Selection Committee could never have passed these talks because of their being "intellectual gems"!

The usual strafe of the doubters to eternal punishment as the revenge of a just, kind and loving god, heaven with no unhappiness (what a dull place that would be?) and every catastrophe that befalls humanity being "god's will" with "none-to-reason-why, but-all-to-believe or fry!" arguments doled out, interspersed with words like "Sublime", "Divine Spirit", "Unscrutable" and all the 4 "omnis" until the truly painful hour passes!

If these "die-hards" only changed their arguments to suit present conditions, the hour might be less painful and more amusing!

This increasing bigotry of the I. S. B. S. due to want of talent, compels me to write to ask when "The Chronicle" will arrive with a printed postcard to be signed and posted off to the I. S. B. S. to show that at least one section of the community intends to fight for its own rights.

Not even one can write a good letter, and I suggest that the Rationalist Association of India express itself officially.

A collection of the sickly sentimentality of the worst form can be found in the Sunday programme for the last few months.

Many of the local newspapers and the national organs are closed to criticism through their columns owing to their "gutless policy", besides this not being so effective as filling the postbag of the I. S. B. S., and so I appeal to you to publish this letter.—Yours, etc.,

"D. R. D. W."

August 28.

NEW INCOME TAX BILL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Indian Income-Tax (Second Amendment) Bill, 1931, which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly was subjected to considerable criticisms at the hands of its members and the proceedings of the debates on this Bill makes an interesting reading.

The new Bill as introduced and referred to for public opinion contemplates a change in the basis of taxation. The object as stated in the statement of objects and reasons is, firstly, to bring under the purview of the Indian taxation all foreign incomes, which according to the old Act escaped Indian taxation and, secondly, to increase the Indian revenue from income-tax and, thirdly, to minimise the attraction for the investment of monies out of British India. With a view to give effect to the above objects it is proposed to effect a departure in the basis of taxation in India from the system which was in vogue up till now. Though the change which the new Act contemplates appears to be simple on the surface, it will, unless considerable safeguard are provided for, lead to a great complication in administering the Act. It is true that the innovation is simply an introduction into India of the principle involved in the Income-tax Act of the United Kingdom but in view of the different conditions prevailing in England and in India it will not be in the interests of India to adopt the principle wholesale without necessary modifications suited to the Indian conditions.

The draft Bill proposes to tax the income mainly on the basis (i) "residence and domicile" and (ii) "recidence" without "Indian domicile."

As far as the question of residence is concerned the new draft Act fixes the basis, that is, the Act proposes that "an individual is resident in British India in any year: (i) who remains in British India during that year for six months or longer, whether in one period or in several periods or (ii) who remains in British India during that year for any period under circumstances which show that residence in British India is part of the regular order of his life." This is not obviously clear and for the calculation of the six months residence, any twelve consecutive months previous to the date of the assessment should be taken to represent one year. Otherwise if the basis is taken on financial or calendar year, there is every possibility of evasion of tax by clever manipulation of the periods of absence from India. While coming to Section 40 of the draft Bill where it provides that where a person is resident but not domicile in British India in that year, he is only liable for tax in so far as he brings the income of outside British India into or receives them in British India during that year, the position leads to a series of complications, firstly, in view of various nationals residing in India including the subjects of Indian Native States for purposes of business and service, and secondly as in a good number of cases such people retain their foreign domicile, the result would be that there is every possibility of escaping the Indian Tax by a considerable section of the community who would otherwise be liable for Tax under the new Act.

The next point that is to be considered is the possibility of double taxation. Indeed it may result in some cases to more than double, treble or quadruple taxation. According to the old Act there is some sort of relief afforded against the double taxation between India and the United Kingdom. This has worked more or less satisfactorily up till now. According to the proposed new Act if a British Indian resident holds investments, for instance in Germany, Belgium and France or even as a matter of fact in some of the Indian States the position would be that the Indian resident has not only to pay tax in British India but also his income could be taxable in the countries in which such income has been earned. Unless there is a reciprocal arrangement between the various countries, Indian States and British India there is always the possibility of more than one taxation on the same income and may result very unfairly on some of the Indian investors in foreign countries. It is, therefore, desirable that necessary reciprocal arrangements should be made and provided for in the Act to enable Indian residents with foreign investments to know to what extent their foreign income is liable for taxation on the whole.

Referring to the clause 6 of the draft Bill where an addition of the words "Paid in British India" after the words "Salaries" and "Interest on Securities" is suggested, it appears to be very objectionable. So long either "residence" or origin principle is adopted it should not matter where the money is actually paid otherwise this new addition, i.e. "Paid in British India" in clause 6, 7 and 8 may result in unfair benefit to foreign salaried persons and holders of securities without any corresponding benefit to Indians.

In conclusion looking to the present extreme trade depression one fails to appreciate the advisability of bringing forward such an important Bill which affects the Indian public. This is more so in view of the possible changes in the financial situation as a result of the Round Table Conference in London. It is true that the Government should leave no stone unturned to rope in all sorts of possible income but it goes without saying that whatever may be the procedure it should first act uniformly on all and secondly any new procedure should only be introduced at a time when it is thought that the public could bear the burden conveniently.

The new draft Bill introduces a new principle which, if adopted as it is, would certainly affect adversely the relationship not only between India and Foreign Countries but also as between Indians in British India and those in the Native States. It also lays an unusual burden on British Indian Nationals in their business ventures abroad.—Yours, etc.,

N. S. GUBBI.

MAN'S RACE & HIS RELIGION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was much interested to read the article contributed by "Edris" on the above subject in your issue of the 29th instant. Your contributor therein states some well known facts which are especially very noticeable in India, viz., the zeal and bigotry of converts for the new faith they have embraced. As your contributor truly says, "the imitation aspires to equal, if not excel, the original." This would explain the zeal and bigotry of many here in the profession of their faith. Take the case of the Christians as an instance. After four hundred years of conversion many of them are still more zealous and bigotted than the Europeans who converted them. This fact is so noticeable and characteristic of some Indian people that a fortign nun, who was in Bombay sometime ago, told me: "Ces Chretiens indiens font uner caricature de notre religion."

Your contributor also dwells on an important point as to whether religion should rank before nationality. A few weeks ago, Mr. Correia-Affonso, lecturing before a Roman Catholic audience in Bombay, exhorted his hearers to rank their religion before their nationality. So carried away was he, apparently, by this fallacious idea, that he actually said that "to say one was an Indian first and a Catholic afterwards" was like saying: "One was an Indian first and an honest man afterwards." Perhaps it never struck the worthy lecturer that to be an Indian first is a birth right, while to be an honest man is a moral quality which has nothing to lo with the question of nationality. Possibly he thought that to be a Roman Catholic means to be an honest man! One would like to know whether he would agree if a Mahomedan or a Hindu says as much for his religion and places it before his nationality.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D'AVOINE.

Byculla, Aug. 30.

INDIAN COLONISATION IN S. AMERICA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the issue of the 1st instant of "The Chronicle" I read an article by Mr. Chandra L. Singh about a scheme to encourage Indian colonization in South America. The writer states that South America is a country with vast natural resources and affords ample opportunities for unemployed Indians. I admit the force of his argument in so far as the scheme would find a temporary solution of unemployment in India, to a certain extent; but I, as a hard-headed student of Economics, fail to sympathise with the writer when he says that Capital and Labour alone are needed to tap the resources of the South American "sleeping giant".

Indeed India has a population constituting nearly one-sixth of the human race and may afford to spare a part of her population if there are channels to absorb it. But it is a hard nut to crack for any sane-thinking man if India should spare a part of her capital however, profitably it could be used elsewhere when her own industries are starving for want of capital. India is potentially inferior to no other country in the world in natural wealth, nay, in certain natural resources she has a monopoly as it were over the other countries of the world.

India's favourable balance of trade is not the outcome of a surplus export of manufactured goods over her imports but of a surplus export of raw materials which could profitably be exported as manufactured goods, affording employment to millions of the soil if there was capital enough to rise equal to the occasion. Thus it is evident that the whole of unemployment in India centres round the backwardness of India commercially and industrially, which again shows the lack of capital in the country for her own development, not to speak of sparing capital to others. Out of a population of 320 millions barely a few millions are employed otherwise than in agriculture, including in the estimate all, from the miller working at his own stone mill to the highest paid Indian official.

It is an oft-repeated story from interested quarters that India is the second agricultural country in the world while the U. S. A. is the first. But nobody emphasizes that while in the U. S. A. only 35 p.c. of the population is engaged in agriculture the percentage in India of those engaged in agriculture is 85 which goes to make India the second agricultural country in the world. If our industries are developed to divert the present heavy pressure of population on land there will be no occasion for anxiety regarding unemployment in India, and India can, by the introduction of scientific methods in agriculture make up for the diversion of her population from land, still maintain the proud boast of her being the second agricultural country in the world.

The case of Germany before and after 1876 is a significant instance in point. Before 1870 Germany was a purely agricultural country rolling in the squalor of poverty with unemployment everywhere in her territories. But when 1870 she made the right start and began to develop her industries the uncongenial factors disappeared as it were by a magic touch and by 1914 there was not a single pawper or unemployed within the whole of the German Empire, nay, she challenged the supremacy of Great Britain, her master in the fields of industry and commerce.

The burning problem in India is not the want of opportunities and channels for a diversion of her capital but the need to apply capital to develop her industry and commerce and to afford employment to her teeming millions in the country itself. So let alone capital: "Charity begins at home".—Yours, etc.

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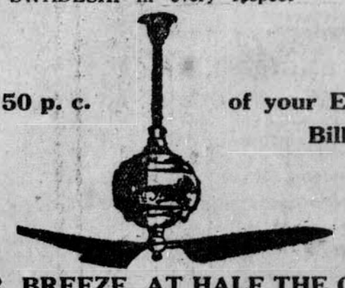

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FOX PICTURE

Tournament of Fun and a Round Table Conference of Laughs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Gokul Ashtami (Hindu Holiday): Banks closed.

S.S. "Ranpura" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 7.

PATETI:—("Day of Repentence" for Parsis): Bank holiday.

TUESDAY, Sept. 8.

NAVROZE (New Year of Parsis—Yezdejardi 1301): Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

Railway Court of Inquiry, Secretariat, 11 a.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

9-20 p.m. Special Indian programme Bhajan by Pravachan and Bai Hirabai (accompanied by Dattaram Parwatker).

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM:—The Prince of Wales Museum will be open to the public on Monday (7th instant) from 10 to 6 p.m.

SERMON BY DR. SIR J. J. MODY:—Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Shamsuloima Dr. Sir Jiwanji J. Mody, LL.D., will deliver a Sermon in Gujarati on "Some Thoughts on Past, Present and Future, in relationship of the Living with the Dead" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when all are cordially invited to attend.

DADABHAI JAYANTI:—Under the auspices of Shree Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal will be celebrated the anniversary of the late Dadabhai Naoroji to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Mandal (Girgaon Back Road). Sjt. Mavji Govindji Shetn and other persons will speak on the life and mission of Dadabhai. Sm. Perinben Captain will preside.

PRINCIPAL BHATE'S LECTURE:—A public lecture on New Direction of Education will be delivered under the joint auspices of the Lokmanya Seva Sangh and Bombay Suburban District Sahitya Sabha by Principal Govind Chimnaji Bhate to-day (Saturday) at 9 a.m. in the Tilak Mandir, Vile Parle. Prof. M. D. Altekar will preside.

NARENDRA GRANTH SANGRAH:—Under the auspices of the Narendra Granth Sangrah, Dadar, Swami Vishwanand, President, Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will give a discourse on "Principles of Bhagwatgita" in English on Sunday (6th instant) at 8-30 a.m. in Dhuru Hall near B. B. & C. I. Railway Station.

FLAG SALUTATION AT PHANASWADI:—There will be flag salutation ceremony to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 a.m. at Koli Wadi, Phanaswadi. Sjt. S. K. Patil, Secretary of the B. P. C. C. will hoist the Flag, while Sjts. P. R. Lele and Y. K. Parulekar will address a few words.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE:—An urgent meeting of the Council of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

CRIME & PUNISHMENT:—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Principal T. A. Kulkarni will deliver a lecture on Crime and Punishment.

The members of the class will visit the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, on Monday (7th instant) at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

PROCESSION AND MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

There will be a Prohibition Procession and meeting at Ghatkopar on Saturday. The Procession will start from Gandhi Chowk at 8 a.m. and will go to Agra Road. There the opening ceremony of the Gandhi Parab, and the hoisting of the new National Flag will take place. At Upashraya there will be a public meeting.

SWADESHI SABHA.

The Honorary Secretary, Swadeshi Sabha, Ahmedabad writes: "The Himabhai Manufacturing Company, Ltd., of Ahmedabad, have ceased to be a member of the Swadeshi Sabha, Ahmedabad."

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION:—A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the death of Mr. Laxminarayan Timmanbhatta Karki, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Kanara District Non-Muhammadan Rural Constituancy, the Governor of Bombay has called upon the said Constituency to elect a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy before the 6th October, 1931. The following dates in this connection are fixed:—

Saturday (12th Sept.) for nomination of candidates. Sunday (13th Sept.) for scrutiny of nomination papers. Monday (28th Sept. 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for voting. Monday (5th Oct.) at 12 noon at the Hedquarters Office of the Returning Officer for counting of votes.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL FOR BENGAL RELIEF.

Mahatmaji gave the following message to the public of Bombay from board the s. s. "Rajputana": "I appeal to the generous public of Bombay to come to the rescue of the flooded Bengal. Donation may be sent to Dr. P.C. Ray, College of Science, Calcutta.

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF.

MR. SEN GUPTA'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

To the People of Bombay,

Mahatma Gandhi has appealed to you to render all possible help to Bengal in her great misfortune. Bengal would never forget Bombay's generosity whenever Bengal was in distress. May I hope that your response on this occasion will be worthy of your great reputation? All remittances should be sent to Dr. P.C. Ray, President and Treasurer Bangiya Sankat Tran Samiti, Science College, Calcutta.

J.M. SEN GUPTA.

M. N. ROY DEFENCE COMMITTEE FOR BOMBAY

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

The following are the members of the Bombay M. N. Roy Defence Committee:—

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Miss Mani Kara, Purshotamdas Tricumdas, A. R. Gadkari (Advocate), K. N. Daruwalla (Advocate), A. B. Vaidya (Solicitor), C. K. Narayanswami, V. B. Karnik (Advocate), Dr. G. Y. Chitnis (President, Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha), Dr. M. R. Shetty, Tayab Shaikh, Secretary, A. I. T. U. C., G. L. Kandalkar, S. C. Mahapankar (Bombay Girni Kamgar Union), Jaishanker Bhatt (B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union), Messrs. Zulmi Ram Choudhry and Pathak (G.I.P. Rlymen's Union), V. H. Joshi (T. U. C.), Mohemed Ebrahim (Editor "Paigam"), Laljee Pendse (G. K. U.), Sardar Jamyat Singh and Yoosuf Calcuttawalla (Nawjuwan Bharat Sabha).

An appeal over the signature of the Secretaries of the Committee has been issued for funds for the proper defence of Mr. Roy and any contribution may be sent to the Secretaries of the Committee, Pushpa Mansion, Tejpal Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

PATETI SWADESHI BAZAR.

The rush at the Swadeshi Bazar at Grant Road continues and on Friday evening the following ladies and gentlemen paid a visit to the Bazar:—Dr. Shroff of Delhi, Sjt. Velsi Lakhamsi Napoo, Ramchandra Bhatt, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Mr. Cardmaster of New India, Mr. Ramsingh Doongarsih, Mr. Gulamally Currimbhoy and others. To-day (Saturday) the Bazar is open from 2 to 9 p.m. and tomorrow (Sunday) it will be open in the morning from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m. The Bazar will continue till Tuesday, 8th September.

AT HOME TO MR. JINNAH.

will be very greatly instrumental The Muslim Students' Union were at home to Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was entertained to a farewell function on Friday at the Blavatsky Lodge. A large number of students were present to wish Mr. Jinnah "Bon Voyage" and a successful career in Britain.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY:—The anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when M. C. Chagla, Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Mr. S. K. Patil will address the meeting. Rev. John McKenzie, Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Owing to breaches on the B. B. & C. I. Rly and consequent diversion of mails for places in Sindh and Baluchistan Circle via Delhi the following will be the latest hours of postings at the Bombay G.P.O. for the Outward air mails leaving Karachi on 10th instant:—

Ordinary unregd. correspondence 5-15 p.m. on 6-9-31.

The Ballard Estate Post and Telegraph Office will be shifted from the Thackersey House to the Irwin House on the 7th instant. All postal transactions with this office will be carried out in the new building with effect from the above date.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 6th instant.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

A public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). Sjt. K. F. Narinian will deliver a Lecture on "The Students and our Present Day Politics."

Selections For TO-DAY'S RACES

(By "HAPHAZARD".)

1ST RACE:—
(1) OLD SCAR.
(2) CHORISTER
(3) FASHION
(F) BELLE AMIE.

2ND RACE:—
(1) ANCHOR.
(2) BADEE.
(3) PRINCE CHARLIE.
(F) KASIR.

3RD RACE:—
(1) MONREALE.
(2) KUM BAK.
(3) HENRIETTA.
(F) SOUTHERNER.

4TH RACE:—
(1) BENEVENTUM.
(2) PRINCE ARTHUR.
(3) BERESINA.
(F) TINDER GEE.

5TH RACE:—
(1) COLD STEEL.
(2) NOORI SAYID.
(3) AL HAMIL.
(F) MURAT.

6TH RACE:—
(1) BULAND.
(2) SPANISH WISH.
(3) SHRI NARAYAN.
WELCOME GIFT (Danger.)

—:o:—

7TH RACE:—
(1) GALUMPH.
(2) PHARE.
(3) NIJINSKI.
(F) RESTORATION.

8TH RACE:—
(1) HAMID.
(2) APLOMA.
(3) TUSCULUM.
(F) NEGUAC.

TO-DAY'S CONCERT AT PAREL.

The eighth annual gathering of the Rashtria Sangit Swarshala (School of Indian Music) will take place this (Saturday) evening at Badha Mansion, LalBagh, when after the Satyanarayan Pooja, lectures on Indian music with religious and holy songs will be given, followed by a concert of Indian music. The public are cordially invited.

"SANJ VARTAMAN"

Pateti Number

With the advent of the Parsi New Year, the Pateti number of the "Sanj Vartaman" is a welcome addition to the reading tables of Parsi families in particular and to many non-Parsis. The publishers Messrs. Jehangir R. Vatcha Gandhy & Co. have maintained their tradition of bringing out a number that instructs, and amuses. It ought to prove a welcome gift in this festive season. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu warbles a few notes on "The lonely child". Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism, has an interesting article on "The Teacher And To-morrow". The editor, besides writing a general survey of the incidents of the past year, in which he points out what has or has not been done to relieve unemployment among Parsis, laments the death of Parsi scholars during the year. His reference to the national activities, particularly of the Civil Disobedience Movement before the Delhi Settlement was brought about, and in which the women of India gave their invaluable and never-to-be forgotten quota, is opportune and well deserved. The editor has also written a short sketch of Maulana Mahomed Ali, whom he describes as "a great, unique and commanding personality."

LATEST COTTON PRICES

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To-day's closing	6.64
Difference	—11
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OCTOBER.

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To-day's opening	3.55
Difference	—.04
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Difference	unchanged

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429	1457	2496	3415	4876
487	1590	2567	3446	4963
573	1603	2667	3672	5107
680	1719	2771	3791	5212
745	1890	2856	3804	5458
888	1991	2960	3950	5667
907	2000	3043	5917	5700
981	5999	6120	6391	6458
6557	6709	6873	7101	7175
7263	7350	7432	7514	7786
8273	8364	8480	8552	8910
9013	10000	10222	10786	10899
10931	11101	11336	11442	11861
12925	13079	13157	13848	13947
14821	15080	16101	16640	17202
19000	19251	22890	23119	23333
23663	24205	24876	25893	26571
28370	29018	29047	30033	30576
31328	31737	31404	32155	32500
33209	36244	36445	36618	36622
36727	37690	37701	41355	41485
42784	42996	43227	43339	46201
46459	46515	48187	49083	49088
49330	49661	49803	49912	50201
51482	51655	53207	53016	53024
53037	53059	53239	53243	53897
54022	54283	54328	54756	54779
55038	55398	55754	55855	55944
56045	57305	57312	57316	57589
57681	57821	58136	58340	58514
58525	58941	59281	59289	59314
59534	59564	59992	60115	60119
60122	61050	61771	61997	62589
62625	62672	62740	62781	62787
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Mr. Manjunath S. Nayampalli Swadeshi umbrella manufacturer, Mysore, has specially prepared to Mysore silk umbrellas and will despatch them by to-day's mail for the use of Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Malaviya.

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GURKHA CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER

Case Sent To Sessions

On a charge of attempted murder (Section 307 I.P.C.) and causing voluntary hurt (Section 324 I.P.C.) Kashavdutt Kamalkant, a Gurkah motor driver was ordered to stand his trial at the ensuing criminal session of the Bombay High Court by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay.

The complainants in the case are Boventor B. Lobo and his brother John Lobo who are alleged to have been attacked with a curved knife at their residence at Chamsey Chawl, Altamount Road on June 14 last.

A trifling quarrel at the watertap led to bitterness with the above sequel.

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WELL-KNOWN EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY will be always in Poona on SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS, every week during Poona Season, at Poona Hotel, Room No. 24 and will be in Grand Hotel, Bombay other days of the week to meet his clients.

For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1931.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT ?

How a touch of nature makes the whole world kin seems to be daily illustrated on board the s.s. "Rajputana" by the way Gandhiji is endearing himself to all about him, the ship's black cat, not being excluded. "Throughout the voyage Mahatma Gandhi has endeared himself to all, even to those opposed to him politically, by the constant attention and affection he shows to children on board the ship" and "plays jokes and romps with them, as if he is living over his own childhood again, tickling them under the chin, caressing them and telling them stories like a fairy god-father". We cannot believe that the British papers, which are reported to have portrayed Gandhiji in black and white-sketch, benevolently feeding the ship's black cat with goat's milk, have been impelled by any desire to hold him up for eccentricity or in any way to ridicule him. We have not the least doubt that, despite all the past misrepresentation of him in Britain, he will be given on his arrival in England a most cordial and enthusiastic reception by the British public. The cordiality and the courtesy displayed towards him by the ship's captain is, we believe, an earnest of the cordiality with which he will be greeted in England. Personality has always triumphed and will always triumph over politics.

Even as regards politics, it is difficult to believe that Indian politics and British politics are essentially irreconcilable. If only the British representatives will be as reasonable as the sole representative of India is sure to be, an early honourable Indo-British settlement will not be difficult of achievement. Gandhiji has again assured all concerned that "all interests not in conflict with the interests of the dumb millions will be scrupulously respected, whether foreign or indigenous", adding that personally he hates the distinction between foreign and indigenous. That assurance will be readily accepted by those who have seen that Gandhiji has always subordinated expediency and all lesser considerations to the supreme principles of justice and humanity. Again and again has he stated that the Swaraj of his dream is Rama Raj, not in the sense of absolutism, however beneficent, but in the sense of the reign of justice and humanity. In his latest interview he has once again described his cherished ideal in the following expressive terms: "I shall strive for a constitution which will release India from thraldom and patronage and give her, if need be, the right to sin. I shall work for an India in which the poorest shall feel that it is their India in whose making they have an effective voice, an India in which there shall be no high class and low class of people, an India in which all the communities shall live in perfect harmony." So long as the British people accept this unexceptionable ideal and seek honestly to work up to it at the Round Table Conference, that conference need not despair of arriving at a lasting settlement.

It is true that the acceptance by all of a common ideal is not enough for the actual and immediate attainment of the ideal, and that the path to the common ideal may be strewn with numerous difficulties, by no means the least of which being the adjustment of a number of conflicting claims. But platitudinous as it may seem, it is profoundly true that if the acceptance by all parties of a common ideal is coupled with good-will and reasonableness all round the attainment of the ideal must necessarily become a much simpler task. The outstanding fact in the present situation is that though India cherishes, like all other nations the ideal of complete independence, she is prepared to-day to continue British connection so long as she enjoys the substance, and not merely the shadow, of independence and so long as the British connection is compatible with such independence. It is much to be wished that Britain appreciates this attitude, if only in the interests of Indo-British amity. India, like Gandhiji, hungers for peace, but peace with honour. It is now for British to give her honourable peace or plunge her once again into conflict. We still hope that at the second Round Table Conference, assembling as it does in an atmosphere of full co-operation following a national revolt, statesmanship will prevail over prestige and self-interest and that the Conference will bring about a biding settlement. If British cannot make peace now with a prince of peace, we wonder if she can ever after make peace with India.

THE NEW OFFENSIVE

A Simla message states that Government intend to proceed with legislation curtailing the freedom of Press, in the ensuing session of the Central Legislature. The Foreign Relation Ordinance is to be placed on the Statute Book and a new repressive Press legislation is to be undertaken. The scope of the proposed measure is understood to be "very narrow." Only those writings are to come within its operation "which incite to or encourage the commision of murder or any offence involving violence, or which express approval or admiration of any such offence or of any person, real or fictitious, who has committed or is alleged to have committed any such offence." The Indian public and the Press will find it hard to believe that Government have no legal instruments ready at hand to proceed against journals which encourage violent crime or shower tributes of praise upon its author or authors, "real or fictitious." There are Sections in the Penal Code which serve the purpose and the proposed legislation will be regarded by the public and the Press as only a new bureaucratic offensive against Nationalism. The bureaucracy's previous record in this connection provides adequate ground to the public to entertain the graves apprehension that a measure which is introduced for a definite, limited purpose, will be used for the political purpose of suppressing legitimate Nationalist agitation. This was notoriously the case with the Press Act of odious memory and the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The last-mentioned Act, which was intended to deal only with violent crimes was used, particularly during the recent non-violent National Struggle, as a political weapon by the bureaucracy. The latest attempt to muzzle the Indian Press deserves to be summarily rejected by the Assembly. No decent journal encourages violent crime or extols its authors. If there is a lapse, Government have already enough legal means to bring the guilty to book. As for the Foreign Relations Ordinance, it is an outrage on the liberty of the Press and no Indian with some regard for the elementary rights of his countrymen will permit it being placed on the Statute Book.

MAULANA DAUDI'S NEW ADVENTURE.

Among those who are sailing to England to-day is that great and irresistibly redoubtable leader of Indian Mussalmans, Maulana Shafi Daudi, who has been persuaded with much difficulty to add the advantage of his presence to the Minorities Sub-Committee. Naturally enough, his valuable opinions occupy a place of honour in yesterday's issue of the "Times of India". Maulana Daudi eminently deserves it. But there is one passage in his interview that will strike one as rather peculiar. He advised Gandhiji and Pandit Malaviya ("the two great leaders of the Hindu community") "to subordinate their eagerness for the maintenance of the predominance of the Hindu culture to the mixed common culture which was more natural and rational in these days when countries all the world over were seeking to promote a common culture". This is an invaluable gem of the philosophy of culture. The Maulana's newly conceived "all-in" Internationalism is admirable. But while adventuring into an unfamiliar field of thought he has ignored the ruthless logic of his cultural philosophy. A strong plea for a "mixed common culture—which was more natural and rational-in-these days-when-countries all the world-over were seeking to promote-a-common-culture" implies a ready willingness to throw his own culture into the common pool—and take the consequences. This may be transcendental humanism but it is scarcely in keeping with his championship of the distinctive Muslim culture. But, let us not forget that Congress is on the brain of the Maulana. And nothing is absurd enough provided it does justice to the "enemy" that obsesses him.

WANTED ON INQUIRY

The Burma Government richly deserved their defeat in the Legislative Council over the question of an economic inquiry in the country. The non-official members of the Council wanted the Government to make a systematic survey of the economic distress in the country and to find ways and means to secure employment for the unemployed and generally to suggest measures for improving the economic situation prevailing in the country. An inquiry of the kind was rendered specially necessary in view of the unprecedented depression which by general consent was the main cause of the disturbances in the country. But probably fearing that the findings of the inquiry committee might support the clamour for drastic retrenchment and other inconvenient reforms, Government opposed the proposal and were justly defeated. If the Government now continue to flout the opinion of the Council, the people should hold a systematic inquiry of their own.

Trifles

"The Viceroy is progressing favourably and has resumed his normal duties."

For instance "H. E. the Viceroy granted an interview to Mr. X. Y. Z. on Thursday."

For X. Y. Z. please read, not Khan Abdul Gaffar but "Mohammed Anwarul Azim."

• • • • •

The Governor of Bombay entertained the Sardars of Deccan at a garden party yesterday evening at Government House, Ganeshkhind. The scene was a "blaze of colour."

It is not proposed, however, to entertain the peasants of Deccan at a garden party because of the difficulty of achieving an artistic atmosphere—among other reasons.

• • • • •

Full details of a meeting of the Empire Society held the other day under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape are not yet available. But it is surmised that the un-British conduct of Captain Jack and the S.S. "Rajputana" cat was thoroughly discussed in all its present and future bearings.

Lord Inchcape has decided to cashier Captain Jack. The cat was unanimously sentenced. But serious difference of opinion has arisen as to whether the animal should be killed painlessly or by being brought into the next meeting of the Society. Mr. Churchill who knows a good deal about cat's meat, is reported to be in favour of the latter course.

• • • • •

The Press Note issued by the Commissioner in Sind "quotes the relevant part of the Delhi Settlement and Mr. Gandhi's instructions to Congressmen for carrying it out....."

Sir Ernest Hotson must take immediate steps against the Commissioner in Sind.

PROTECTION TO PAPER INDUSTRY

—:o:—

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIELD

(By A. K. M.)

About six years ago protective duties were imposed on imported paper for the development of Indian bamboo-pulp and paper industry under certain conditions. The Tariff Board is now busy examining this question again and the paper manufacturers in India have submitted fresh demands before it.

The subject matter under their consideration is very important, viz., whether any protection should be given to Indian Paper Industry for a further term and a higher protective duty should be imposed on the imported paper. Not only are the newspapers vitally concerned, but publishers, booksellers, authors and the general public are also interested in the matter. I hope Bombay newspapers, press associations, journalists' associations as well as Chambers of Commerce, will take up this question and make strong representations.

MENACE TO NEWSPAPER BUSINESS.

First of all, let us take the case of newspapers. Almost all the newspapers are now printed on cheap imported paper, known as unglazed news-print. On the last occasion, the Tariff Board exempted this class of imported paper from protective duty on certain conditions, viz., those imported papers which contain not less than 65 p.c. "mechanical pulp" in their making, would be exempted from the protective duty. This is causing great difficulty to the newspapers who have to incur enormous cost now for maintaining the quality of their papers. But the foreign proprietors of "Indian Paper Mills" are not satisfied even at this. They have now put forward a further demand before the Tariff Board that the limit should be raised from 65 p.c. to 75 p.c., i.e., in future only those imported papers which contain not less than 75 p.c. mechanical pulp will be exempted from the protective duty, because under the present conditions, these "Indian papers" cannot compete with the cheap imported papers. If this 'Abdar' of the foreign proprietors of the Indian paper mills are granted, then the newspaper business will be ruined, because either they will have to use the worst kind of paper containing not less than 75 p.c. mechanical pulp or to pay more for maintaining their present quality of paper. If the newspaper are not blind to their own interest, they must raise a strong protest against this unjust and unreasonable move. Even now the newspaper business has to suffer much on account of unreasonable and unjust customs duty on imported news-print. Before the War, customs duty on paper was 10 per cent. It has been raised to 20 per cent now. But that is not all. The Customs Department has invented a novel way of fixing the duty. According to this novel method the standard price of all kinds of paper is 1 A. 10-1/2 P. per pound and they fix 20 p.c. duty on this basis. This is done perhaps to avoid the inconvenience of calculation. But the effect of this is that news-print, the price of which is below 1 A. 7-1/2 P. will have to pay practically 33 p.c. duty instead of 20 p.c. duty. The poor newspapers have to suffer this extortion or exploitation meekly.

As for other kinds of better paper which come under protective duty, they have to pay the duty at the rate of one anna per pound i.e., 33 p.c. all round.

TAX ON KNOWLEDGE.

In this way nearly 50 lacs of rupees are being paid as customs duty and protective duty and also the profit of the foreign mill owners by all of us and the result has been the increased cost of publishing newspapers, pe-

(Continued on Page 15).

IN DEFENCE OF WOMEN.

—:o:—

CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CLASS-WAR ON SEX-BASIS.

(By "C. J.")

Some of our women who blunder into newspaper-writing may well preface their highly dilettanish efforts with a "statement that they have delegated, after the French poet-epigrammatist who said 'Our servants do the living for us' (what metephysical visions of pure intellect-spirit it does not evoke?), the function of blushing for them—a function I at least volunteer, not without chivalry, but also with the martyr's smile.

CLICHEFICATION.

I blush, to begin with, for the lady of the name of Lilavati Chitnis who contributes a (psychologically) interesting article on "Economic Emanicipation of Women" in a newly published Bombay weekly paper, which, although it is rounded off, rather awkwardly (I blush to plead), with a fashionable, revolutionary 'chiche' cannot but depress every genuine feminist with the sad thought that anything like intellectual charity, not to say emancipation from clichefication, for women, is yet to appear. The lady starts by distorting the Garden of Aden scene as arguing the role of temptress for poor Eve and implying, a basic inferiority for her. The novel interpretation is truly revolutionary in any number of senses: but it is certainly to be deplored that a woman should undervalue the status of her sex and yet talk of emancipation of women.

WOMAN'S MOON MAGIC.

The biblical symbolism is as clear as it is poetically beautiful: it is sweet with the flavour of Hebrew poetry. It depicts woman as the creative artist with all the subtle susceptibilities of our race. Adam was a dull-minded yokel, a clod, compared with Eve who preserved in the creativeness and originality of her mind the continuity of her race. She was a symbol of human imagination which is essentially feminine (I need hardly blush to admit): she was the vessel of the mysterious 'moon-magic' of which the late Poet Laureate sings the classic praise. She was the mother of the human race and she dreamt of a destiny for it as a mother always will. And if Eve was not, too, the high-priestess of a revolution that shook the picture book, machinistic Garden of Aden, the lady of the name of Lilavati Chitnis should tell me, in the name of justice who was. She straight knocked the bottom out of that box-o'-tricks called God, that feudatory lord if I may smatter the approved jargonology), employer of sweated labour, anti-freedom of thought and action and what not.

REAL CONFLICT.

The emancipating young lady again defames women 'apropos' the hoary and wise Indian Rishis. Her martyrology is all wrong for which I am afraid, her own inferiority complex is responsible. Her generalisations are equally loose, shockingly one-sided (or rather no-sided at all) and thoroughly biassed. There is here a confusion of thought and phenomena presented which baffles even my experienced, if humble pen. It arises, I am afraid, from what I would describe as a fundamentally unimaginative, schoolm'aam conception of life. How can the lady say that there is any 'division of labour' between men and women while, at the same time, maintaining that men assert the position of the lord of creation —what logic! the division in itself implies a condition of general slavery—a slavery to lie? Life, not men nor women, is cruel when both are broken to labour. Man would turn nomad, rove the wild world, if he were not 'slave' (in a social sense) to woman: that slavery is a biologic social necessity, the 'raison d'etre' of human civilisation, as even my little niece who lisps knows.

ORIGINAL SIN.

Which is no defence of the cruelties and conventions of the evil called present-day-society. The 'class-war' must not, indeed, cannot, however, be fought on the front of sex-identity: it would be perversion of the purpose of life. The economic slavery is not confined only to women but is a general evil: both men and women bear the cross of its unhappiness and suffering, the women perhaps with a greater heroism bred, during the ages, in their bone. Adam, you must admit, was disgustinely bourgeois. He worshipped and obeyed his god and master till Eve awakened the rebel soul in him with the fire of hers. Obedience, as Henri Barbusse says, is the original sin.

NOTES OF THE DAY

C.P.R.'s Optimism.

Speaking the other day at an "At Home" given in his honour by the Madras Club in Simla, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy declared that he was a greater optimist than even Mahatma Gandhi. To this he is quite welcome and we hope and trust that when the opportunity comes he would be able to win the postulates of his 'political philosophy,' namely, that "India must govern herself in her own way and for her own benefit and advantage." This is exactly what Mahatma Gandhi proposes to strive for. We have, therefore, no doubt that he will prove of great assistance to Gandhiji in his task—unless in the meantime serious differences between the British Government and India's representative over C. P. R.'s own 'political philosophy compel Gandhiji to return home.

Pathetic Praise.

But to suggest in all seriousness that "there was no truer friend of India" than "his chief, Lord Willingdon" who "wanted the Round Table Conference and the Federal Structure Committee to be completely and fully representative of every share of opinion"! is much too tall and order even from an optimist like Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Professing the political philosophy that he most certainly does how can be possibly reconcile his double tribute to Lord Willingdon with a conference from which representatives of Indian Commerce and the Nationalist Muslims and "Depressed Classes" have been successfully excluded simultaneously with further additions to it of reactionaries, rank communalists and opponents of Indian commercial and industrial freedom? And what about the "Second Settlement" which Gandhiji regretfully describes as "bereft of all grace and is charged with no pleasant memories"? In the Simla negotiations C. P. R. played a no inconsiderable and, to his credit and honour, a very effective, part. He can, therefore, well appreciate the meaning of Gandhiji's sad words. And yet he praises Lord Willingdon. Perhaps what C. P. R. meant was that his Excellency's sentiments were of the highest, but he was unfortunately obliged to-day to the bureaucracy.

Congress and Khaddar.

Mr. V. V. Jerjani writes in the September number of "Khadi Patrika": "We are perpetually receiving information from production centres that ready Khadi stocks have inordinately increased. In some quarters the increase has already overlapped their accommodative capacity, and a crisis has now been reached when no further production can be ventured upon..... Even an alert body like the All-India Spinners' Association is unable to tackle the rising accumulations of Khadi through its various accredited agencies. One important cause of this slackness in Khaddar trade is that many Congressmen fail to fulfil the condition of their membership of the Congress, viz., the habitual wearing of Khaddar exclusively. It is a pity that many prominent members of the Congress fail in this duty; and what is worse, they set a bad example to others. It is also a pity that several Congress organisations utterly neglect their duty to organise regular hawking of Khaddar while they flitted away money and time and energy in mere spectacular activities. If Congress Committees could arrange for a Khaddar week, say, in connection with Gandhiji's forthcoming 62nd birthday on 2nd October, it should be easy enough to dispose of all the accumulated stocks of Khaddar.

Superfluous Cable.

It is reported that the people of Hubli have sent a cable to Mahatma Gandhi on board the "Rajputana" assuring him of the moral and material support of the citizens of Hubli. The cable was absolutely superfluous and the money spent on it could have been much better utilised for feeding the starving ryots in Sirsi and Siddapur, which are but a few miles from Hubli.

"Two Friends Meeting Under Strange Circumstances".

ROY AND DR. MANSUR FACE TO FACE IN CAWNPORE COURT

REFUSES TO ANSWER WHAT TOOK HIM TO TURKEY & RUSSIA

Roy's Wire To London T. U. Congress

COWNPORE, September 4.

Mr. Roy's application for copies of the proceedings was rejected. The Magistrate in his order stated it would mean extra expense and the Court could not be justified in view of fact that application was not legally entitled to such copies.

WIRE TO LONDON T. U. C.

Mr. Roy submitted to the Court that he gave a copy of a telegram to the Jail authorities to be despatched to London Trade Union Congress fixed for the 7th instant but nothing was done so far. The Court took the copy and forwarded it to the District Magistrate.

Mr. B. G. P. Thomas, Superintendent of Police was examined next. He deposed having been present when Usmani was arrested and a search list made of things found in his person. He further identified the papers exhibited in the previous case. He said he had a clear recollection about the same, but not about others'

In cross-examination the witness admitted that other exhibits besides ex. L did not bear his signature or any mark made by him.

Mr. Khushalchand Chopra, the next witness, deposed he was Sub-Inspector of Police, Punjab, C. I. D., Lahore. He proved having intercepted an envelope ex. 16 (A) where in ex. 59 was enclosed containing a warning about Abhoy Mukerjee. The cover was addressed to Mr. Jawaharlal Kapur, Barrister, Lahore. A photo copy of the warning Ex. 59 was proved by witness. In cross-examination by Mr. Zakarali witness admitted having intercepted the cover. He said he did not take photographs of the warning contained in the cover. He admitted having been examined in 1924 case.

PROFESSOR OF ARABIC IN RUSSIA.

Dr. Abul Hassan Mansur was the next to be examined. He deposed being M.A., of Aligarh and Ph.D., (Berlin), He went to Berlin for study. He studied in France, Russia, Spain, and England. He was in Russia from 1920 to 1922. He was Professor of Arabic in the Academy of General Staff and Lazarew Institute. He stayed in Moscow when in Russia. He got married in Germany to a German girl. The marriage being performed in Russia according to Civil Laws by the Turkish Consulate.

Mr. Kapur, defence counsel remarked why the stages of marriage were relevant. The Court said that out of curiosity.

Continuing he said he knew Roy both by name and sight. He met Roy the first time in Moscow where he learnt that Roy was an important Member of the Third International and India's sole representative there. Roy used to remain about at times from Moscow. He said he did not meet Roy anywherelse. He knew him as an Indian. He was known there as such.

ROY ALLOWED TO CROSS-EXAMINE WITNESS.

Mr. Roy requested the Court to allow him to cross-examine the witness. The Court asked him to instruct his Counsel. Mr. Roy remarked he had no time to instruct his counsel and as the accused he could certainly cross-examine the witness. The Court allowed him to cross-examine the witness remarking: "Begin, it is an interesting sight to see two friends meeting after years in such circumstances."

Roy:—"Will you tell me where were you from 1916 to 1918?

Witness: "Am I bound to give replies to Roy's questions?

Court: "Yes".

Witness:—"I was in Turkey.

Mr. Roy "What were you doing there?

Witness: "I object to answer".

Court: "If the witness claims any privelege under which he cannot be compelled to answer he may say so.

Mr. Kapur, Defence Counsel: "I object to such observations being made by Court.

Court: "The position is very clear. Witnesses are allowed certain privileges. Being layman. He must be informed of his right. That is alright.

WHY WAS HE IN TURKEY.

Witness: "I am not prepared to state what I was doing in Turkey.

Roy: Where were you in 1915?

Witness: "I was in Berlin after November and thereafter, in Turkey".

Roy: "Have you any objection to say what were you doing in Berlin?

Witness: "I was studying in 1915 I got my diploma in 1919."

Roy: When in Berlin did you know of a committee known as the Indian Revolutionary Committee

Witness: "Yes."

Roy: What were the objects of this Committee?

Witness: "I do not know".

Roy: "Is it fact that you were a member and for sometime the president of the Indian Revolutionary Committee in Berlin.

Witness: I do not know.

Roy: Did you call yourself a Communist?.

SYMATHISED WITH COMMUNISTS.

Witness: "I used to call myself a Communist. Later correcting himself said, "Rather I sympathised with the Communist ideas" and said that after having seen what Bolsheviks do he changed his views.

Roy:—"When did you call yourself a communist"?

Witness:—"After the war".

Court: "when"?

Witness:—It was after the year just before I went to Moscow and beginning of my stay there.

IMPRISONED IN MOSCOW.

Roy:—Where you imprisoned?

Witness—"I was imprisoned in Moscow at Roy's and somebody else's instance. I was not convicted.

Roy remarked at this stage that he has a very great regard for Dr. Mansaur as a private person.

Court:—Roy you are asking about character which you have no right to ask. If the Congress workers were asked in cross-examination whether they had been to jail they would resent it. Do you impugn witness character?

Doy:—It is only to bring out certain facts."

"AN ENGLISH SPY."

"Witness":—I was put in prison in Russia during the trial because the Communists spread the news that I was an English spy and Roy was responsible for spreading such news and putting me in prison.

Roy:—Did you approach me to help you when you were in prison?

Witness:—Yes, My wife went to you to help me. I approached you through her.

Roy:—Are you aware of the fact that you were released on my intervention?

Witness:—No I am not aware.

The next witness was Gangacharan, court reader, who proved that in 1924 he was joint Magistrate Christie's reader when inquiry into Bolshevik Conspiracy case was made by him. He identified Mr. Christie's handwriting. Witness was shown statements of Nalini Das Gupta, Shaukat Usmani, Muzaffar Ahmed and Dange. Roy's counsel filed objections to the prosecution application for the issue of commission for two witnesses, who are alleged to be ill in Calcutta. Counsel's main plea was that illness was not proved and no just and reasonable grounds were disclosed. Further it was argued that it would seriously prejudice the accused whose personal presence was absolutely necessary. Dr. and Mrs. Mansur also present in the courth room as Roy was getting into prison. Large crowds shouted "Gandhi-ki-Jai". The case is adjourned to 16th September as the Magistrate has gone to Mussorie.

ROY'S BAIL APPLICATION.

The Defence Committee has informed Roy that they are appealing against the Joint Magistrate's order issuing commission for the examination of two Calcutta witnesses.

Roy's appeal against the order disallowing the bail will be heard on September 8 before the district judge.

PROTECTION TO CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

Tariff Board Report

After over two years of the signing of the report, the Government of India have released the Tariff Board's Report on the Heavy Chemical Industry. The Report was duly signed and submitted to the Government in May 1929. But for reasons best known to the Government the Report did not see the light of day. It was only after two years of incessant public demand that it has been made available to the public.

"The case for protection of the chemical industry," says the report, "rests primarily on its supreme national importance. It is a key industry whose products are used in most other industries, it is indispensable for purposes of national defence and it provides an essential foundation for chemical research in industries and agriculture."

The basis of the whole group of chemicals considered in the report" say the Board, "is sulphuric acid. On account of the heavy freight on acids, the manufacture of sulphuric, hydrochloric and nitric acids has generally been carried on profitably in India. The absence of this natural protection, however in the case of salts derived from sulphuric acid has prevented their manufacture except on a small case."

The Board hold that the conditions laid by the Fiscal Commission are substantially fulfilled by the Chemical Industry. The form and measures of protection, according to the Board, should be generally through specific duties. In the case of epsom salts and zinc chloride the specific duties proposed are equivalent to 'ad valorem' duties of 44 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively. The Board is satisfied that no appreciable burden will be thrown on industries thereby.

The Board say: "It is impossible to estimate precisely the period within which the Chemical Industry will be able to dispense with protection. We, therefore, recommend as in the case of the Steel Industry, that no limit should be fixed to the period of protection, but that provision should be made for a fresh inquiry at the expiration of seven years.

Concluding, the Board point out that a re-organisation of the Industry necessarily implied a substantial reduction of transport charges, both on raw materials and on finished products by the railways.

PLEA FOR HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY AND WOMEN EDUCATION.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Sept. 2.

In a largely attended meeting, on 1st instant Miss Amtul Rashid made a stirring speech on Hindu-Muslim unity, women education and Swadeshi. The speech created good effect.

BENGAL CONGRESS FLOOD AND FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has accepted the presidentship of the Bengal Congress Flood and Famine Relief Committee.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. L. N. Brown arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

H. H. The Begum Regent of Janjira and Miss E. Gibson lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Thursday.

"MADAM SATAN"

Spectacular Drama At The Pathe

"Madam Satan" has not been seen as often as it should be and perhaps in the manner it should be seen. The production has been on a scale that is, certainly, a rare phenomenon. Despite, however, the obvious complications and the equally obvious spectacular note of the picture it has succeeded in losing not one of its intimate dramatic quality. The human drama is the dominant and the final note. De Mille, the director, follows, he said, the rule "never to stage a 'spectacle' unless the whole of its power and colour can focus itself directly on two conflicting human hearts." The conflict has been showing graphically and vividly in "Madam Satan" consequently.

For real holiday fare no one can do better than pay a visit to the Pathe Cinema. The picture being shown this week is undoubtedly one of the finest, if not the finest talking picture yet produced. It contains comedy, love, romance and thrills to perfection and in such quantity that it really makes one wonderful as to how it became possible to produce such a picture. One of the greatest features of this film is the wrecking of the Zeppelin. A masked ball with a party of 500 guests with gowns and dresses of a most gorgeous nature are exhibited in this ball. Madam Satan then appears to the surprise of all present. During at the height of the celebrations the Zeppelin leaves the mooring mast in a storm and the 500 guests have to make a land in parachutes. Bob and Angela Brooks no longer understand each other. She believes love for a husband is best expressed by a perfect house hold and attention to the niceties of life. His philosophy is, 'More warmth and less efficiency.' Learning of Bob's attention to another woman, Angela is aroused and determines to fight for her love with the weapon of flesh and blood, weapons she had despised. To cover an escape, Bob and his pal Jimmie, have declared that 'Trixie' is Jimmie's wife When Angela quarrels with Bob, she comes to the newly-weds for refuge. An amusing situation arises when Bob arrives at the apartment. He does not learn, however, that Angela is the woman Jimmie so carefully hides under a quilt. He is told that she will be at the ball Jimmie is giving aboard his father's Zeppelin the next evening. The ball is a masked one. There are a number of 'divertisements' songs, a mechanical ballet, etc., before the voluptuous Madam Satan appears, gowned in black, gold and red. This creature of charms wins the starved heart of Bob. He is hers, completely, until awkward Jimmie tells him she was the girl of the apartment. Bob, disgusted, grabs Madan Satan in his arms, and Angela removes her mask just as the Zeppelin tears loose from its mooring mast and imperils its guests in a storm. All leave the airship via parachutes save Bob and Angela who grow nearer together as death faces them. Angela escapes in a parachute, while Bob, in a severed half of the Zeppelin, lands in a lake. The next day Jimmie comes to try and patch up the trouble between Bob and Angela only to find that it has adjusted itself. The programme as usual includes the Pathe sound Gazette.

ALLEGED PROCURING OF MINOR GIRL

Accused Committed To Sessions

"I love you more than anything else in this world. How can I live without you? If I lose you there is nothing worth while for me to live." These were the contents of an unsigned love letter which was read in the Court when the case in which Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi aged 30 stood, charged with procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes was resumed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday. The letter was found on the person of the accused by a police officer soon after his arrest on August 18 last.

A large number of Parsis crowded the Court room to witness the trial.

In this case the accused is charged with having induced a Parsi girl aged 15, to meet a man named Phirozeshah M. Daruwalla, a ticket collector at Charni Road railway station, it is alleged, for immoral purposes. The accused, the girl, and Daruwalla were arrested in the Pearse Restaurant, apollo Street on August 18 while the three were having refreshments in the hotel.

At the request of the Magistrate the name of the Parsi girl is withheld.

AGE OF THE GIRL.

Mr. B. T. Desai, advocate, who defended the accused, told the Court that the defence was not satisfied as regards the real age of the girl and requested the Magistrate to allow the girl to be examined by their own doctor.

The Magistrate remarked that he was satisfied that the girl was a minor, and that he could not compel the girl to be examined by a doctor. Such an application could be made in the sessions Court where the accused would have to stand his trial.

At the conclusion of the evidence the Magistrate ordered the accused to stand his trial at the ensuing criminal session of the Bombay High Court under section 366-A. I.P.C. for procuring a minor girl for immoral purposes, and under section 373 I.P.C. for seducing a minor girl with the intention of using her for immoral purposes.

The accused was ordered to be released on a surety for Rs. 6,000. the surety to deposit Rs. 2,500 in cash.

Major S. B. Mehta, was the first witness examined on Friday. He said that he examined the girl in question and thought from her appearance and development that her age was about 16.

Mr. B. T. Desai, defence counsel, cross-examined the witness, and asked as to how he ascertained the age of the girl. The witness said that he relied on the appearance and development of the girl.

Dr. N. D. Nariman, Resident Medical Officer of the Sir Temulji Nariman Parsi Lying-in Hospital stepped into the witness box to swear as to the age of the girl. He said that the mother of the girl gave birth to a female child in the hospital on August 7, 1916.

TEST AUDITOR'S EVIDENCE.

Bhikaji Marwanji Karanjia (22) working as a test auditor at the Victoria Terminus, G. I. P. Railway, and an acting member of the Social Purity League, then gave evidence. He said that he used to see accused at the V. T. every day from morning till evening talking with "customers both Parsis and Christians". The accused would then call a Parsi girl named Shehra Divecha, a witness in the case who used to come in the cloak room at V. T. Witness reported the matter to Mr. Giara, Secretary of the Social Purity League who informed the police.

Witness then narrated how on August 18 he noticed the girl concerned in the case and the accused on the station and how subsequently Daruwalla joined them. The witness followed the party to Pearse Restaurant where Deputy Inspector Salaskar arrested them.

Deputy Inspector Salaskar said that in consequence of a letter received by him from the Social Purity League, he kept a watch over the movements of the accused. Mr. Davar, who was connected with the Social Purity League pointed out to him the accused who was found in the company of men who, Mr. Davar said, were "pimps". Witness then related how the accused came to be arrested in the Pearse Restaurant in the company of Daruwalla and the girl in the case.

UNSIGNED LOVE LETTER.

He searched the house of the accused. On the person of the accused was found a paper containing the name and address of the girl in question. A love letter which was neither signed nor addressed was also found on his person.

This concluded the evidence and the Magistrate committed the accused to the sessions.

GOGATE PLEADS "NOT GUILTY".

Says A Friend Fired At Governor.

"PROSECUTION HAS BUNGLED FROM START TO FINISH"

Defence Address In Governor Shooting Case

POONA, Sept. 4.

Soon after the Court met this morning, Counsel in the Gogate trial in which V. B. Gogate is charged with attempting to murder H. E. the Governor of Bombay submitted a written statement in which the accused pleaded not guilty, but stated that a friend of his who sat next to him in the Library and whose name he did not want to disclose, fired at His Excellency. In the couse of the statement the accused said:

"Soon as His Excellency and Principal Mahajani entered the narrow space, all students got up, when I saw a revolver sticking out of the pocket of my friend. I immediately removed it from there, when all of a sudden my friend took out another revolver and fired With a view to prevent further shooting, I immediately put the revolver which I had removed in my pocket and snatched at his other revolver in his hand, and it seems that in that act it went off and I snatched it away. The whole incident was so sudden and unexpected that when His Excellency looked down from the portraits they saw the pistol in my hand and thought mistakenly that I was responsible for the shooting. His Excellency jumped at me, grapples with me and threw me down on the ground."

In reply to Court's questions, the accused stated that the Police should find out the name of the friend from whom he snatched the Governor's photo—the same friend who fired at His Excellency. He admitted having written a letter to his brother from Jail.

The Public Prosecutor addressing the jury, referred to the documentary evidence and said that the direct evidence of the Principal and Captain Peto showed that the accused was guilty.

Defence Counsel then addressing stated that the prosecution had not brought all the available evidence. The case was full of remarkable faults and the prosecution had bungled from the start to the finish. He then instanced certain depositions in which he alleged that witnesses had contradicted each other. He also observed that it was the duty of the prosecution to examine His Excellency and said that it was a drama of Hamlet without Hamlet.

The Court adjourned till Wednesday when the Judge will sum up the case to the Jury and it is expected that the judgment will be delivered the same day.—A P.

AT PARTING OF WAYS.

Last Chance For Indo British Understanding

BOMBAY CELEBRATES DADABHAI JAYANTI

"Dadabhai had gone to England with a hope to persuade the British people by means of speeches. Twenty-five years have since passed. Another day has dawned. A representative of India has again gone to England, but this time not for pleading for the boon of Swaraj, but to demand it. Behind him is the strength of the whole nation," declared Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai presiding over a meeting at the Sir C.J. Hall on Friday evening.

"If freedom is conceded to India there is still a chance of India and England standing together. But, if this chance is lost, it will be lost for ever," he said.

The meeting was organised by the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association to celebrate the birthday of the G.O.M. of India and was addressed by several speakers, who paid eloquent tributes to the memory of the departed patriot and appealed to the audience to follow in his foot-steps.

The proceeding commenced with the reading of a short sketch of Dadabhai's life prepared by Dr. A.L. Nair, the President of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, by Mr. F.J. Ginwala. "Be united, persevere and achieve Freedom," was the message of Dadabhai's life reproduced in that sketch.

G.O.M.'S WRITINGS AND SPEECHES.

Mr. K.F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C. said that if the writings and speeches of his last days were carefully studied, they would find that he had come to the same conclusion to which the Congress leaders had come now. There was every reason to believe that if he were living to-day, he would have been on the right hand of Gandhiji.

The speaker, then pointed out how Dadabhai propounded economic theories which held good even to-day. It was he, who first declared that India was being exploited and drained under the British rule and the continued exploitation had impoverished the country to a terrible extent. On the question of Public Debt, Dadabhai had come to the same conclusion to which the Congress had come now, namely: that Britain should refund certain of the amounts which were not borrowed in the interest of India.

Giving the lesson of Dadabhai's life, Mr. Nariman said, that he was a man of firm determination. He never hastily decided things, but once he decided upon a particular course of action, nothing would deflect him from it. Indian youth should learn that one lesson from his life.

HIS ECONOMIC THEORIES.

Mr. J.K. Mehta said that Dadabhai gave his life to India. He gave to his countryman the inspiration and the ambition to live. His economic theories like the Drain theory, the criticism of the Railway policy of the Government and his views on the question of Public Debt were his most valuable contributions to the economic study of the country.

Miss Contractor referred to the work of Dadabhai for women's education and the uplift of women. She said, he was the real founder of the Feminist Movement in the country and the women of India would ever remain indebted to him.

Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas pointed out that Dadabhai always called himself an India first and a Parsi afterwards. It was a lesson, which Indians would do well to learn in these days of communal ill-will.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas recalled some of his reminiscences when he had the occasion to see the G.O.M. in connection with the Home Rule League Movement. India would ever remain indebted to Dadabhai because he showed Indians the way to Swaraj, when every thing was in darkness.

Mr. Muchala and Seth Mavji Govindji, then, addressed the meeting. Both of them laid stress on the need of popularising Swadeshi as that was one of the many messages that Dadabhai gave to Indians.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

In winding up the proceedings, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai gave a short account of the activities of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association. He said: "When you think of the evolution of the problem of India's Freedom, one need not go back to more than a-quarter of a century. In 1906 Dadabhai said, that the only panacea to prevent the sufferings of India's ill-fed millions was self-rule. Undoubtedly, it was then regarded as a vision and a dream. Only twenty-five years have gone by and what a tremendous change in the life of the Indian people, have we lived to observe!

"Mahatma Dadabhai gave us the vision of Freedom, Lokmanya Tilak carried it forward and it is given in the fullness of time to Mahatma Gandhi to achieve it. What was only a vision twenty-five years ago, has now become the National Demand. Mahatma Gandhi has gone to make that damand for Freedom. It is through the freedom of the now dominated races of the world that the freedom of the world will be achieved. There cannot be freedom of the world, if half of it dominates the other half."

B. P. C. C. AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Committee Sets About Its Job

The Hon. Secretaries of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. write:—

A meeting of the Municipal Sub-Commitee of the Bombay P. C. C. was held in the Congress House when the following business was transacted:

1. Quorum of the Committee was fixed at seven.

2. Sjts. D. S. Babrekar and Mulraj Karsondas were appointed Hon. Secretaries.

3. A Committee of 7 persons—Sjts K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, K. M. Munshi, Motichand G. Kapadia, S. K. Patil, D. S. Babrekar and Mulraj Karsondas was appointed to draft a pledge for the intending candidates.

4. Necessary sanction of expenditure was granted.

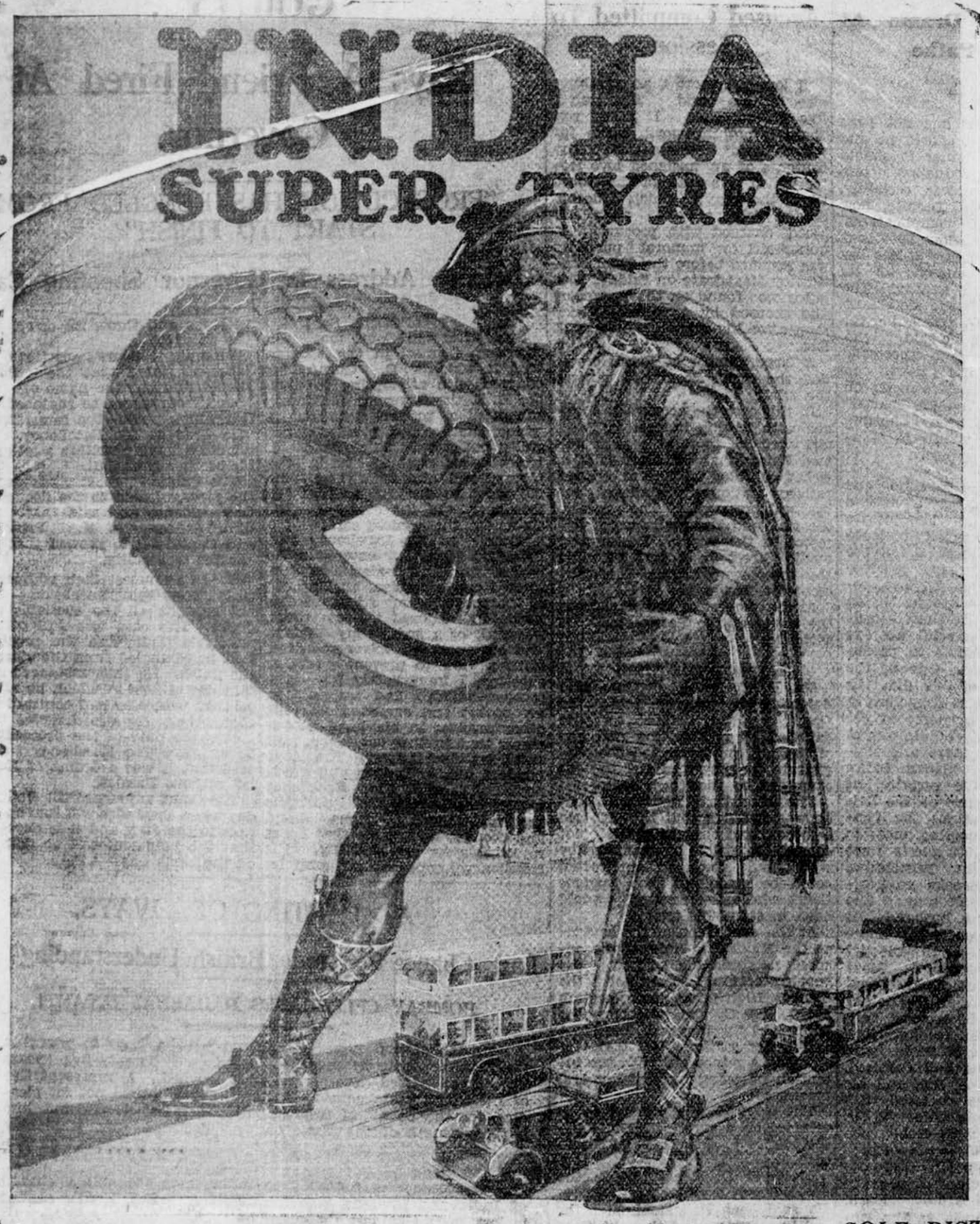
5. In order to facilitate enrolment it was decided to open centres in different parts of the seven wards. It is also decided to send round volunteers from house to house. Immediately the pledge form was adopted, applications from the candidates will be asked for.

ENROLMENT OF VOTERS.

The provisional roll giving the list of persons appearing to be entitled to vote is published by the Bombay Municipality. There are likely to be many omissions in the same. With a view to facilitate the enrolment of persons whose names might have been omitted from the provisional roll, the Municipal Comittee of the Bombay P. C. C. has opened offices at different centres in the wards. The following are names of the centres:—

A Ward:—Colaba, Bazaargate Street and Crawford Market; B Ward:—B Ward Congress Office, Barbhai Mohoila, Kharek Bazaar and Improvement Trust Chawl, Umerkhadi; C Ward:—C Ward Congress Office, Thakurdwar, Null Bazaar, Tamba Kanta and Champa Gully; D Ward:—D Ward Congress Office, Girgaum Road, Khetwadi Back Road and Gowalia Tank Road; E Ward:—Kamatipura, Ghorapdeo, Mazgaon, and Hajnes Road; F Ward:—F Ward Congress Office, Sewri, Wadala-Matunga, Parel Village and Lal Baug; G Ward:—G Ward Congress Office, Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Mahim Sevashram, Kanti Building, Delisle Road and Worli-Koliwada.

More centres will be opened if necessary. Correct addresses of the above centres will follow.



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BELGAUM	Narayandas Shamji.
BETUL	Mulla Fidahuscin Shaikh Abdulali.
BILASPUR	Sapre Brothers, Chatapara.
BROACH	Rana Bros. & Co., Kiledar Building.
CHANDA	Hashambhai & Sons.
CHHINDWARA	Gupta Brothers.
DHARAMTAR	The Central District Motor Agency.
DHARWAR	Trilochanlal Brothers, Line Bazar.
DHULIA	Khandesh Automobiles.
DRUG	Pioneer Automobiles.
GOA	P. G. Virginear, Margao.
GODHRA	Auto Accessories Co. Station Road.
HIMATNAGAR	M. M. & Brothers.
HOSHANGABAD	Husein Cassum Bhanji.
INDORE (C. I.)	Noshirwan & Co., Shiyagunj.
ITARSI	Husein Cassum Bhanji.
JALGAON	Shankerlal Ramratan, Main Road.
KARWAR	Trilochanlal Brothers.
KHAMGAON	The Kela Co.
KHANDWA	Motilal Dalal.
KOLHAPUR	Shri Laxmi Motor Works, Shahupuri.
NADIAD	Kirtikar & Co., Station Road.
NASIK	Sarosh Motor Works Ld., Bombay Agra Road.
RAIPUR	Sapre Brothers, Bansli Road.
RAJKOT	Malaviya Bros. & Co.
RATNAGIRI	D. N. Maluste.
SATARA	The Star Garage, Powai Road.
SAUGOR	The Central Motor Works, Civil Lines.
SAVANTWADI	The Union Cycle Co., & Motor Agency.
SHOLAPUR	Sholapur Motor Stores, Murarji Peth.
SIDHPUR (N. Gujarat)	The Motor Service Station.
SIROHI	Dosi Tarachandra & Co.
SURAT	Dhanraj J. Parmar, Kanpith Bazar.
THANA	The Central District Motor Agency.
UDAIPUR	The New Motor House, Outside Hathi Pole.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

SCATTERED SELLING ON WEAKNESS IN WALL-STREET.

Bombay Operators Buying In Liverpool.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The New York Cotton futures market was nervous and irregular yesterday, awaiting next Government Bureau report due on the 8th inst. Prices advanced on covering by shorts but later declined on scattered selling influenced by the weakness of Wall-street. Prices buctuated within a narrow range of 9 points and closed at a net decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points to 6.80

The New Orlean Cotton futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.53

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points. Prices declined on foreign selling but later advanced on shorts covering. Bombay buying more confident feeling regarding political situation took market upwards. Market later eased on American selling and poor New York advices. It reached little to Bombay buying and also reports of floods in Oomra District and shorts covering. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 4 to 2 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points to 3.73 and sales amounted to 5,000 Bales.

East Indian Cotton futures improved 2 points and Egyptian Cotton prices advanced 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria Cotton market was steady and closed at a rise of 17 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October	Highest	6.84+.06
	Lowest	6.75—.03
N.Y December	Highest	7.06
(11.17 a.m.)	Lowest	6.97 (1.51 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.:—New York cables, crop estimates 1,54,75,000 to 1,56,18,000 discounted.

New York:—Some Liverpool and Southern selling. Continent and Spot Houses selling. Hedging. Very little disposition to trade in advance of Bureau Report. Cotton goods market—small demand and weaker undertone. Yarn market dull and easy owing to small demand.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a. m.:—New York cables:—Light to moderate rainfall in the Central Belt and Arkansas.

12-32 p. m.:—Liverpool market steady, less for sale, some buying by Bombay.

REUTER'S CABLE.

New York market was nervous and irregular, awaiting next Government Report. Prices advanced on covering by shorts, but later declined on weakness of Wall Street.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 3.

October	6.75—.03
December	6.97—.03
January	7.06—.03
March	7.25—.03
May	7.42—.03
Middling Spot	6.80—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 3.

October	6.75—.03
December	6.96—.04
Middling Spot	6.53—

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 3.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	6.83
January	7.15
March	7.32

New York. Noon Call.

October	6.81
January	7.13
March	7.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Sept. 3. Opening	Closing.
September		3.55+.04
October	3.57	3.59+.03
November		3.60+.03
December		3.64+.03
January	3.66	3.68+.03
February		3.72+.03
March	3.73	3.77+.03
April		3.81+.03
May	3.82	2.85+.03
June		3.88+.03
July	3.87	3.91+.02
August		3.94+.02
September		3.96+.01
Middling Spot		3.73+.07

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Bales. Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Estimated Spot Sales.	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	350

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 3.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	3.01
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.16
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.31
Oomra Good	2.69
Oomra Fully Good	2.79
Oomra Fine	2.94
Bengal, Good	2.64
Bengal Fully Good	2.74
Bengal Fine	2.84
Scinde Fully Good	2.74
Scinde Fine	2.84
Scinde Superfine	2.94

EGYPTIAN COTTON. SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, Sept. 3.

September	5.30
October	5.45
November	5.55
January	5.74
March	5.91
May	6.09
July	6.24
F.G.F., Spot	5.70

BANK OF ENGLANDD RETURN
London, Sept. 3.

	This week £
Total Bullion	135,700,000
Public Deposits	12,900,000
Other Deposits	112,200,000
Government Securities	53,700,000
Other Securities	33,900,000
Notes and Coin	55,700,000
Notes in Circulation	355,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	44,51 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, Sept. 3.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending September hand gives the total note circulation at 78,635,000,000 francs, an increase of 868,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Following a decline of 3 points in New York futures, the market opened at Rs. 148/- for Broach A./M. delivery. At this level there was some short covering influenced by fears of a small Bureau Report as the N. Y. Journal of Commerce estimated crop 144 lacs of bales. Prices advanced to Rs. 149/4 when the demand was satisfied. At this level in the absence of buying, prices gradually declined on nervous long liquidation. Liverpool opened quiet but steady at a decline of 4 points. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Our market will open now on Tuesday night for Bureau report between 8 and 11 p.m.

Oomra D/J. 131/8.
Broach A/M. 149.
Bengal D.J. 116/8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Sept. 4.

Sept.	107.30—1.90
Dec.	106.60—9.80
March	105.60—1.20

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	3
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	5	3
Mint. Gold 2nd ,,	21	6	6
Silver Ready	43	3	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	11	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	10	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Sept. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32/8 Closing 32/9.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/11 Lowest Rs. 28/8 Closing Rs. 28/11.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 28/1 Lowest Rs. 27/12/6 Closing Rs. 27/14.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Sept. 4.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		
Central India		
Surat and Nagar		41
Hyderabad-Gaorani		
Berar		347
Central Provinces		126
Total Oomras		514
Dholera		
N.-W. Provinces		
Rajputana		
Sind-Punjab		85
Broach	201	201
Coompta and Dharwar		80
Westerns-Northerns		113
Cocoanada		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	84	84
Persian		14
American		
Egyptian and African	967	4133
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		
Total	1,252	5,224

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 31st Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe,	1,290	599,019
Japan and China	5,400	1,903,157
Coast Ports	5	26,963
Up-country by Rail		222,844
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,481
Total	6,695	2,759,464

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Sept. 4.

50 G. G. Kesha and Co., Partur 137.

50 Volkart Bros. Hodal 5 on ton Bengal.

103 G. G. Kesha and Co., Palej 143.

100 G. G. Kesha and Co., Malkapur 131.

110 Mithabhai Nathoo Lahore old 111.

100 Currimbhai Malarkotia 128.

57 Tata and Co., Bagalkot 159.

101 B. Mavji Gulabpura 122.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Oct. sh. 3/8d.—1/2d.
Dec. sh. 3/10 1/8d.—1/2d.
Mar. sh. 4/1d.—3/8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT.
Sept. dol. 45 3/4. 1/4 Up.
Dec. dol. 48 7/8. 1/4 Up.
March dol. 51 7/8. 1/8 Up.

LONDON LINSEED
Septr./Jany. £7-15/0.
Market steadily held; quiet.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Oct. 10.70—6.
Nov. 10.85—4.
Market barely steady.

NEW YORK SUGAR.
Dec. 1.30 2 Up.
March 1.34. 2 Up.
May 1.40. 3 Up.
Market quiet.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.
Septr./Decr. sh. 13/4 1/2d.—3d.
Jany./April. 14/4 1/2d.—3d.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE (Chicago.)
"Prices declined on disappointing export inquiry, but later advanced on Commission House buying and covering by "shorts" Closed quiet."

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.
Liverpool May (Expected) equal to 3.82; Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 149/- equal to 3.38. Difference 44 points equal to Rs. 19.
New York May (Close) 7.42 equal to 3.71: Broach A./M. (Expected) Rs. 149/- equal to 3.38 Difference 33 points Rs. 15.

LIVERPOOL NEW YORK.
(At Liverpool close) Oct. 35, May 21 (American points.)

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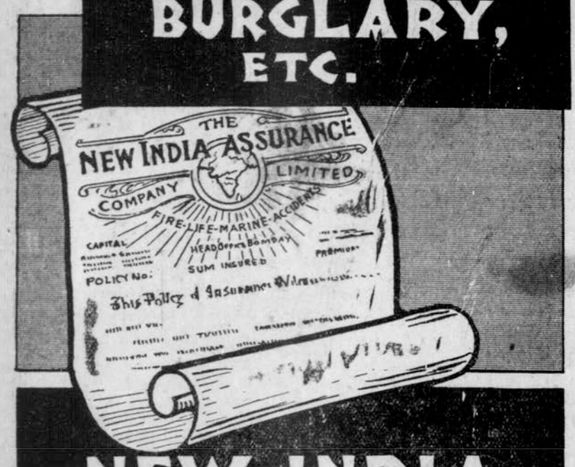

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OUR PUBLIC SERVICES AND THEIR SALARIES

:o:

Need For Radical Reform.

Mr. V. K. R. V. Rao, writes in the "Mahratta."

The question of Salary Reform has been exercising the minds of public men in this country for a very long time, especially after the growth and development of the Indian National Congress with its jealous criticism of the growth of public expenditure in India. Public opinion has felt that we have been paying our public servants too much, more than what they deserve, more than what they could get abroad, and more than what can be justified by the state of our public finances. Those that are in power, however, paid but little heed to these representations and the last Commission on Public Services in India actually recommended increases in the salaries and allowances obtained by certain classes of public officials. It is only during these last few months owing to the financial pressure exerted by the Civil Disobedience campaign and the prevalent trade depression, that Government have felt the pinch and begun seriously considering possibilities of economy by a reduction in salaries. Even now the authorities do not seem to have become quite alive to the need for a radical reform, as can be seen from the way in which Sir George Schuster and Sir George Rainy toyed with the idea of a ten per cent. cut when they spoke in the Assembly or retrenchment in the General and Railway Budgets respectively.

MOST IMPORTANT NEED.

And yet, Salary Reform is one of the most important needs of India to-day. Not only is it a condition precedent to the extension of national social services in any large measure, but in addition, "It will remove very largely the existing false emphasis on Government employment. It will help to correct the many wrong notions regarding standards of living current among educated classes, it may induce in the mind of the official class a saner outlook towards the people at large. It will narrow considerably the gulf between the educated middle classes who are the natural leaders of our society and the large mass of agriculturists and labourers, and last but not least, it will considerably reduce the volume of middle-class unemployment." The subject of salary reform is thus important enough to justify a scientific study. From that point of view, the publication of Prof. D. R. Gadgil's "The Salaries of Public Officials in India" is both welcome and opportune. This short study is the first publication of the newly-founded Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics attached to the Servants of India Society; and if subsequent studies come up to the level of this first publication, the Institute would have justified its existence as a research institution devoted to the scientific study of "practical" problems connected with the economic and political welfare of the country.

REACTION OF HIGH SCALE.

Prof. Gadgil divides his study into two parts. The first part contains an historical account of the present position of the salaries paid to Indians; the second purports to contain the independent criteria on which the "new" scales of salaries can be built up. The historial account is short and lucid and brings out effectively the main points in the evolution of Indian salaries. The seed of all our later troubles lay in British recruitment with their resultant effects on the scale of salaries which had to be placed high enough to attract the best British intellect and at the same time, to compensate them for the hardships and discomforts of a tropical and foreign service. The dangers arising from this factor were seen as early as 1856 by Mr. Ricketts. Mr. Ricketts was a Bengal Civilian appointed in 1856 by Government to be Commissioner for the revision of civil salaries and establishments throughout India. He recommended the throwing-open of a considerable number of higher posts to indigenous recruitment and expressed his opinion, that the salaries of such offices as may be thrown open should be fixed with reference to the competition of qualified Indians. The dangerous reaction of the artificially high European salaries on the salaries of Indian officials was thus already foreseen by this officer. Thirty years later, a Public Services Commission was appointed by the Government under the presidency of Sir Charles Aitchison to consider the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in the public services. This Commission found that the general conditions of service accorded to officers recruited in England did not appear to be suitable to the natives of India appointed in India. They concluded: "to apply to the latter agency the exceptional conditions found to be necessary for special reasons in the case of the former would appear to involve a charge upon public funds which is unnecessary and cannot be justified." They therefore, recommended an appreciable reduction in the strength of the Covenanted Civil Service and the transfer of a corresponding number of appointments to a new Provincial service. It was distinctly pointed out that the grades of pay in the new Provincial service were to be fixed "on independent grounds" from the point of view of securing qualified Indians and should bear "no relative proportion to those of the Imperial service." It was further recommended that, as far as possible, members of both the services should be put on a footing of social equality.

Rupees (all figures are annual.)

	National income per capita.	Wages urban unskilled labour.	Lowest clerical salary.	Highest administrative salary.	Proportion between columns 2 and 4.	Proportion between columns 3 and 4.
South Africa	....	....	1,866	21,333		1 eq. 11
United Kingdom	1,240	1,333	2,266	40,000	1 eq. 30	1 eq. 32
Canada	1,420	2,620	1,650	27,400	1 eq. 10	1 eq. 17
U. S. A.	1,850	2,950	3,125	27,400	1 eq. 9	1 eq. 9
Germany	520	1,140	1,110	14,960	1 eq. 13	1 eq. 13
Japan	295	575	650	8,800	1 eq. 13	1 eq. 14
India	74	240	360	48,000	1 eq. 200	1 eq. 133

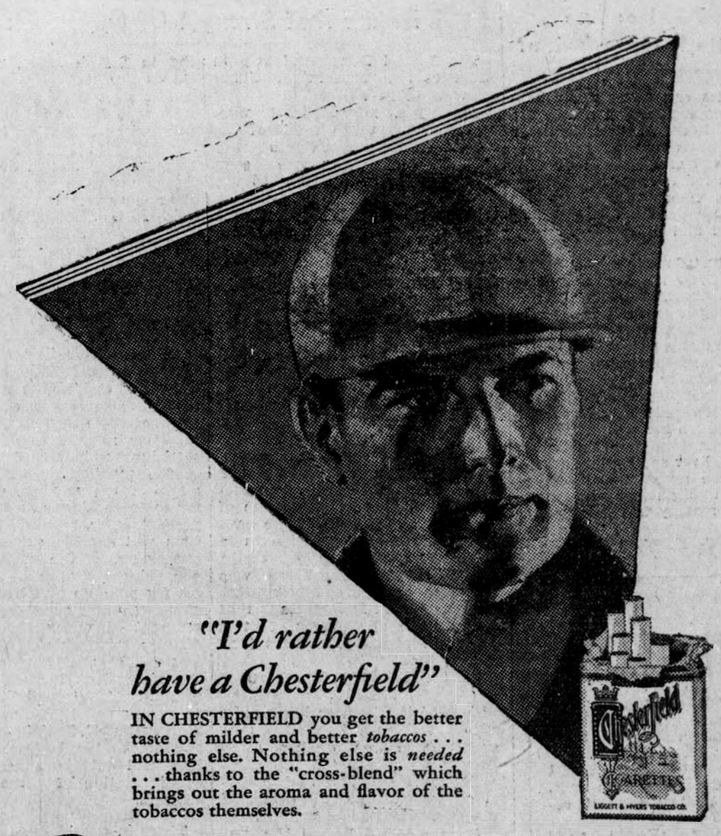
He then proceeds to give the following eloquent survey of the evils resulting from this deplorable situation. "It enables a few to live exceptionally well by impairing the capacity of the State to undertake larger activities and employing much larger numbers. It gives an artificially elevated position to the official where he comes to consider himself as an altogether superior person. It gives an entirely wrong turn to the notions of young men in India." He then points out that the amount involved is large, amounting to as much as Rs. 40 crores. He finally concludes: "A radical reform of the salary scales is a condition precedent to putting our finances on a safe basis and it is a reform which is bound to have highly beneficial effect on our national life—economic, social and political.

NO SOLUTION!!

All this is very well, and everybody will agree with the accuracy and force of Prof. Gadgil's conclusions. But what then? What of the future, and what of the present? Prof. Gadgil funishes no answer, and yet these are the very questions which need a close exmaination. We did not need a new publication to stress the need of Salary Reform. We needed a new publication which would suggest suitable salary scales for the future based on rational principles and which would also examine the ethics and economics of the rearrangement of the salaries of existing public servants. These are the very topics which constitute the core of Salary Reform in India and we wish Prof. Gadgil's erudition, gift, for research and large industry had been devoted to their examination. While we deplore these omissions, sufficient praise cannot be paid to the accurate collection of facts and their effective presentation contained in this first publication of the Gokhale Institute; and it will be found of yeoman's service to all public servants and statesmen who are engaged in the task of revising our natoinal finances.

BREACH OF CONTRACT?

Before we close, we feel it necessary to draw the attention of our readers to one important feature of this subject. It has been held even by many patriotic and eminent well-wishers of this country that, we should not interfere with the existing scale of salaries in so far as they apply to those who are already in the public service, as such interference would constitute a breach of contract. We would desire our readers to pay particular attention to this point of view and the consequences involved in accepting it. If this theory were correct, then no retrenchment can be effected in the existing salary bill, with the result that difficulties will be experienced in releasing funds for the development of national services. As points which can be urged against the acceptance of this theory, we may mention that salaries as real wages do not remain constant but vary with every large movement in the index number of the cost of living. Thus, society tolaerates without protest what ought to be considered as much a breach of contract as any alteration in the nominal scales of salaries. Secondly, so far at least as the Indian members of the services are concerned, they have got their salaries on false pretence and cannot plead the discomforts of a tropical life or the costliness of maintaining a second home in England as excuses for their high scales. Thirdly, Indian public opinion has all along been protesting against the high scales of salaries and clamouring for a revision; and those at least of the public servants who entered the services during the last thirty years ought to have been aware of these protests. They ought to have, therefore, anticipated and made mental provision for a reduction in their salaries at some future date, when Indian public opinion would be obtaining political power. If they did not, and imagined, instead, that the bureaucratic system would rule till eternity, they ought to pay for their lack of foresight. Finally, the financial necessities of the State demand an imperative reduction and revision of salaries; and no argument to the contrary can stand in the face of that necessity. I am, therefore, of opinion that no moral wrong will be inflicted, if in the coming reform of salaries, existing public servants suffer as much as new entrants to the services.



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FEDERAL SCHEME FOR INDIA.

:o:

Nature And Strength Of Opposition

The Special Correspondent in India of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

Many people in England were surprised when the whole of the delegation from India to the Round Table Conference gave their unanimous approval to the idea of a Federal Government. The group of British ex-officials and ultra-Conservatives who struggle to prevent any changes in the Indian Government were deeply hurt when the Princes gave their support. It had always been an axiom with them that the Princes could be trusted to block any reforms, and they were obliged to rely upon their second line of defence, the Hindu-Moslem differences. The unanimity was, however, a little too good to be true. It was inevitable that some opposition to the principle should develop in the interval between the two meetings of the Conference. Some of the Princes are beginning to have doubts about their position in a federation, and there are certin British-Indian politicians who are more or less openly against the scheme. It is important that the nature and strength of this opposition should be understood in England.

PATIALA ENVISAGES TWO INDIAS.

Most of the Princes know quite well that their present status is precarious in view of the rapid changes which are taking place in British India, and their general attitude might be described as a determination to get into the new Government "while the going was good." and they could almost make their own terms. This was not exactly the form in which the case for federation was put by Colonel Haksar and other advisers to the Princes, but the feeling was probably uppermost in the minds of those who came as rulers or as representatives of the larger States. It is, of course, perfectly true that India, as the Maharajah of Patiala has recently pointed out, does not satisfy any of the conditions which authorities like Dicey usually lay down as necessary for a federation. There does not, however, appear to be any other solution, and the actual proposals put forward by the dissentient body of Princes are so ludicrous that they form in themselves one of the best possible arguments for federation. The Maharajah envisages two entirely separate Indias, the India of the Provinces and the India of the States. The former will have its Legislative Assembly and Council of State, the latter its Chamber of Princes. Their connections will be a meeting of their two standing joint committees, which will settle all points in common between the two Indias, and will refer disputed cases to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. We can imagine the latter being asked to deal with such a question as the raising of the import duty on steel, the manufacturers being in British India, while the States are merely consumers. It is also clear from a glance at the map that the two Indias are so intermingled that it is utterly impossible to imagine them existing for any length of time as separate unities except under an alien Government.

THE TWO SOURCES OF OPPOSITION.

The real opposition from the Princes is obstructionist. Many of them know that ultimately federation will accomplish what we ought to have done during the last fifty years. It will almost force the larger States to start representative institutions, and at the other end of the scale it will reduce to some sort of order the mass of little squirearchies which we have allowed to develop into semi-independent States. A few of the medium-sized States, and many of the smaller, would prefer to leave things as they are at present. The Maharajah of Patiala will get his support from one or two of the more reactionary Princes, and from the smaller fry who do not like the idea of being under a responsible Government in which they are not directly represented. The real test will be the population which the dissentient Princes will represent. The small States are so very small that unless the Maharajah of Patiala can collect one of the ten largest States his total will only be a very insignificant fraction of the States' subjects.

There is considerable opposition to federation from the other extreme. The left wing of the Congress party want responsible government partly to get rid of British control, but chiefly in order to push through certain schemes of their own. They know that the Princes and the States' representatives will be a solid block of Conservative votes which would mean that their own progressive activities will virtually be confined to the Provincial Governments. They are a little doubtful about carrying the Provincial Councils, for they are not certain of the rural element. They have also got used to thinking chiefly in terms of the Central Government, which they imagine could become an instrument in their hands capable of setting up a new social order by means of legislation and administrative orders from Delhi. The left wing of the Congress are delightfully inexperienced, but under present conditions they have little difficulty in making a considerable stir. They have a line of talk which is well suited to the Indian press.

We must imagine the good ship Federation as a rather lightly ballasted craft. The Maharajah of Patiala on the starboard side and Mr. Subhas Bose and his friends on the port side may neither carry much weight, but between them they may be able to upset the balance if ever the vessel gets into very choppy seas.

WOMAN TO THE FORE.

:o:

IN NEW TURKEY, NEW INDIA AND NEW CHINA.

Carl Ketchum, writes in the "Daily Express", London:—

I was sipping Turkish coffee in the crowded tea-room of one of those pleasant little restaurants in Stamboul where former Russian princess, now in exile, wait on the table and princes take charge of your clothes.

The dreamy music of a Cossack band of balalaikas could be heard faintly above the babel of women's voices. It was an atmosphere and a scene which now, after an absence of more than seven years, I found difficult to reconcile even with the new Turkey.

"What a strange change has come over the country since I was here before," I remarked reflectively to a friend beside me.

"Yes," he agreed. "The women have brought it about. Kemal's abolition of the veil—his emancipation of the Turkish girl—has given colour and a new life to Old Turkey."

So it is with many, if not most, of the old world lands to which in recent years, my nomadic journalistic life has taken me.

Women's customs have altered everywhere, and with these changes has come the most remarkable transformation in the whole complexion of the countries in which they live.

* * *

Take India. Here not so many years ago, until a great British Viceroy decreed the end of this barbaric custom, the widow of a dead man flung herself on his funeral pyre to be burned to death as an act of her lasting fidelity.

Even to-day hundreds of thousands of women still in purdah see little of the light of day.

Yet you need only visit one of the larger European hotels or one of the Anglo-Indian clubs in the larger centres of the country to observe the tendency of the times: to see that among the more educated classes of the people, at any rate, the women are quickly freeing themselves from the irksome shackles of religion and tradition.

The metamorphosis in India has not come so much in the matter of clothes as it has in other countries, for few Indian women, unless they find themselves abroad, affect European styles of dress.

The silken sari is more comfortable and more aptly suited to the peculiar demands of the climate. To Indian women, too, it appeals as being more graceful and colourful.

Where Mother India is first asserting her grasp of Western ideas to-day is in politics, in her newfound social activities, and in matters of education.

No finer manifestation of her awakening political consciousness could be found than in the recent struggle in which she engaged, with Gandhi, under the banner of Satyagraha.

Time and again, in the heat of the battle in the southern sections of the province of Bombay, I came across these young women, frail, tiny wisps of things, sometimes almost in their teens, fighting their way forward in blazing yellow gowns, emblematic of their cause, always at the forefront of the fray.

Indian women to-day fill some of the highest offices in Gandhi's revolutionary organisation. All—or most of them—who have achieved this political distinction speak English fluently, while, with few exceptions, they dream of the day when they too, like their menfolk, may travel freely to distant lands abroad.

* * *

China, of course, affords another typical example of the incursion of Western influence into the life of the women of the East.

Here, though, political interests are subverted to an ambition for improved social conditions.

Dress is the first consideration, education the next, while among the higher strata of society there is an urgent desire to learn all that there is to know of Western social customs.

My last Chinese party gave me real insight into the ambition of the average Chinese debutante. It took place when the great Wing On family, the Selfridge's of Shanghai, entertained for the daughter of the returning Ambassador from Washington.

All the women there wore semi-European attire. They danced the foxtrot and the waltz with grace and charm, drank cocktails, and spoke prettily in perfect English, discussing any subject from the Russian ballet to the latest Paris fashions.

Arabia perhaps is further behind than the rest of the world in the advancement of the interests of her womenfolk. Yet Egypt is making progress, for year by year as I revisit Cairo and watch the same noisy procession of humanity meandering before the terrace of Shepheard's historic hotel, more and more women appear openly in the streets entirely devoid of the veil.

Even in old Bagdad, where I have spent long hot nights in sultry weather beside the muddy Tigris, the women seem freer today. One may see them lounging in the public gardens with their children, their veils half-removed, smiling at the advent of a new freedom they never dreamed would be theirs.

* * *

I need scarcely say that the one tragic contrast in my list of world comparisons comes from Soviet Russia. For here, although women to-day possess more absolute political equality with men than in any other country, they, like their menfolk, must undertake to work if they would live.

Shabbiness of dress and a gradual impoverishment in the matter of food have deprived the average Russian woman of the beauty for which she was once so famous.

* * *

Even if the money and the clothes are available to her—which happens nowadays only in rare cases, there is no incentive to dress in a land where new shoes mark you as a bourgeoise and a new overcoat may land you in gaol.

This condition is of course acclaimed as a triumph by the woman of the Communist Party, whose greatest ambition is to be regarded entirely as a man.

Her sentiments, indeed were openly expressed to me by a young woman doctor, now a full-fledged member of the party which rules Russia.

We were wandering back to my hotel along the old snow-covered Petrovka, having just left one of the marriage commissariats of Moscow, wither I had gone to examine the real position of women in the new tangle of marriage and divorce.

* * *

Where are all your beautiful Russian women to-day?" I asked her. "In the last three years they all seem to have vanished."

"They have vanished," she replied impatiently, "because our women to-day must work; they have no time to spend on their beauty.

"And, anyway," she added, with a touch of savagery in her masculine voice: "Woman is no longer a woman under Bolshevism. She is a *citizen*!"

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The following are the timings of Mail and Express trains on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on and from 1st September 1931:—

ARRIVALS AT BOMBAY.

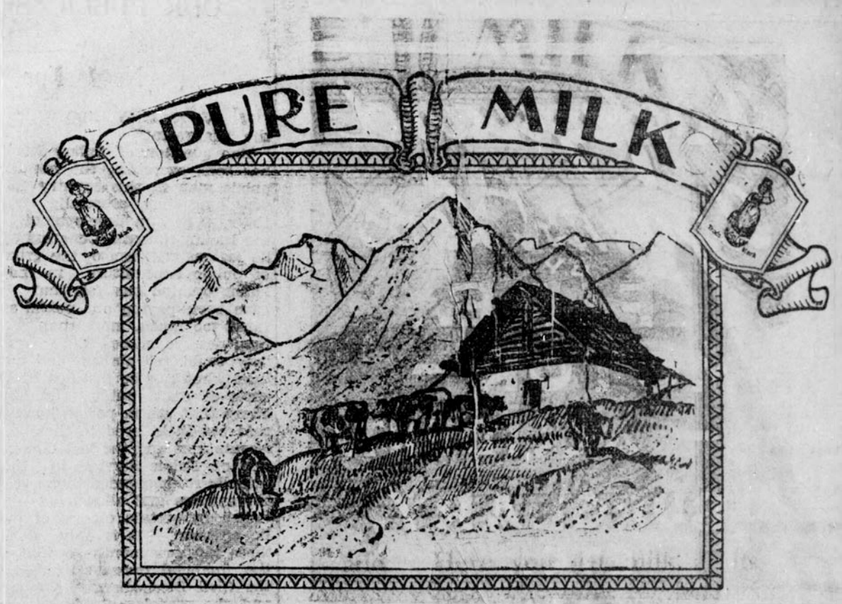
		H.	M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5	20
No. 20	Up Punjab Bombay Express	5	55
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6	45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7	50
No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8	35
No. 12	Up Passenger	14	25
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19	5
No. 6	Up Passenger	20	45

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY CENTRAL.

No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8	45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8	55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13	25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	19	20
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	21	0
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21	15
No. 19	Down Bombay Punjab Express	21	30
No. 7	Down Passenger	22	5

AT BALLARD PIER.

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers) arrives		8	45
On days when Frontier Mail runs from Delhi arrives		9	15



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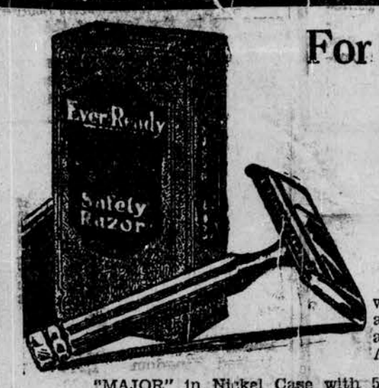

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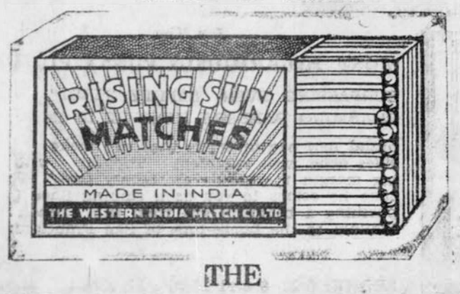

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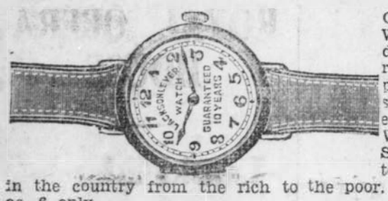

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SIMLA, A CITY OF CLERKS.

—:o:—

"The Touch Of The Pen Makes Them All Akin."

A visitor writes in "Hindustan Review":—

Simla, the Himalayan enclave of the British Indian Bureaucracy is preeminently a city of clerks. All kinds and species of this variety of citizen are to be found here in abundance. They form the overwhelming majority of the population of this hill station with the result that all the activities of the town civic or otherwise are dominated by them and are, as a matter of fact, either worked by them or are worked for them. The others fall to the background and are there to fill the empty spaces of the picture. We are all familiar with the now all too common specimen of humanity which pours out of Government offices in the afternoon with a dejected man, poor physique, and weak constitution. There is a plethora of them here. Besides them there is the type which plays the officer in the "mufassil" but betrays aptitude for clerking and is picked up for that service in a provincial secretariat from where he elbows his way into the Imperial Secretariat. He is the officer clerk but a clerk all the same as the badge of the tribe wears remarkably well on all its members. The mantle is not destined to be worn by the civilian alone. The soldier has also fallen a victim to its fascination and has walked into the pralour of clerkdom. He lays aside the sword for the time being and wields the steel pen. Apart from providing a measure of the relative might of the sword and the pen he affords an illustration of the adaptability of the soldier to the task of the civilian. From a purely military point of view it may be said to his credit that he does not shed his identity as a soldier and remains true to his first love (sword) to the end. This factor has its obvious lessons for the civilian clerk.

TOUCH OF THE PEN.

There are the three main species in which the clerks in Simla can be conveniently grouped. According to the sources of their origin they break into castes, subcastes and sections, but for six hours every day and for six days every week for months and years the touch of the pen makes them all akin.

The monotony of this rather remarkable aggregation of clerks is relieved for a short time by the presence of the members of the two houses of legislature. For a brief period fresh breeze blows through the departmental corridors of the Government of India and this city of clerks. Simla is sharply reminded of the existence of a world that lives outside the walls of its citadel—there is some wisdom in calling the main secretaria Gorton Castle. This experience however, exilarating is short lived and the clerkdom relapses into its native activities.

Their constant association with one another under practically similar conditions of work and in the environments which are surcharged with the same strain of ideas and ideals tend to raise, or shall I say, reduce them all to the same level. They all think and act alike. The fascination of their otherwise sedentary work lies in the power which they one and all intheir respective spheres are able to exercise without stirring from their desks. They recognise their own interests "qua" clerks and by virtue of the strategic position which they occupy they can safeguard them in a remarkably successful manner.

SIMLA UTOPIA.

Lest these observations should create an impression that I have discovered a Utopia in Simla, I should cast some light on the other side of the shield. The Brahmans of the race who count their salaries in thousands are chained to their desks with the same shackles which are worn by the lower castes who survive on a mere pittance. The rigours of discipline are not softened for the high or the low. It is true that it is the high who exercises direction, but it is equally true that it is the low who sets the pace. It is the high who seeks guidance of the low who in a majority of cases shapes the ultimate decisions. This last observation may be contested by the high but I will show later on how the high finds it difficult to break away from the tutelage of the low.

NERVE-CENTRE OF GOVT.

As Simla is the nerve-centre of the Government of the country great care is taken in the manner of the conduct of the work. Whole libraries of rules and regulations have been placed at the elbow of all the workers high and low. It is necessary to do so if an irreducible minimum standard of efficiency in the business of Government is to be maintained unimpaired. It must not be forgotten that these volumes contain the quintessence of the experience of generations of clerks. But what is more significant is this. It so happens that the inspiration behind the rule has been derived from an officer in the district. If I am permitted a digression I may here say that it is the transmission of such brain waves that draw attention to the budding clerkly genius which otherwise might have blossomed and faded unseen. The rules have been used so often and found so effective that they have been invested with a sort of sacredness. Even a slight sacrilege is visited by swift penalty. The safest course is to do as the rule says hence everybody follows the lines of least resistance till somewhere something miscarries and it is discovered that the rule and not its administrator was to blame. It is then solemnly decided to give a short shrift to the old rule and out of the throes of the old and new rule is ushered into existence and Lama-like assumes the sanctity of its parent on the very day of its birth.

PHILOSOPHY OF CLERKDOM.

Most of the rules have been framed under some statutory sanction. They are ("pace" satyagrahis) as unbreakable as the statutes. Just as you cannot relax the provisions of a statute but can make a new one, you cannot relax the rigours of a rule but can make a new rule. This fact has also given the rules their hard wooden character which is the sheet anchor of the authority of the clerk but the despair of the ordinary citizen. The attention of the Brahman is drawn to the reverence due to the rule and it is in this wise that the low transfixes the high who with all the dignity of his office bows to the omniscience of the low and dare not strain at his tether. As a clerk he has acted correctly but opinions will differ whether as an administrator to whom has been entrusted the administration of the country he should not have behaved otherwise. Here lies the crux of the problem and the clerkdom has yet to meet its Alexander who will dare to cut the knot.

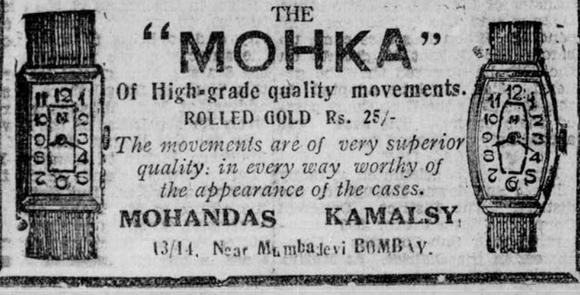
A rule is not the only shackle that is placed on a clerk. There is another though less formidable weapon euphemistically called a precedent. It may in some cases be departed from with impunity but such freaks of practice are so rare that it is almost as hard to ignore a precedent as to break a rule. The combination of the two is invincible and God help the man, state or cause against which the two combine their forces.

RIGOURS OF PRECEDENT.

The rigours of the precedent, the practice and the rule are to some extent occasionally relieved by the infusion of new blood. But, as the Persians say, anything that goes into the salt mine is turned into salt. The new entrant soon assumes the ways and manners of the old-timer and is rapidly converted to the philosophy of clerking. Bagehot has theorised that the atmosphere of a place has a potent influence on the formation of human character. Was he anticipating the clerkdom of Simla.

The segregation of this conglomeration of clerks is not the remedy. They have been brought together under the stress of administrative convenience and for the sake of securing efficiency in the business of the Government of the country. To scatter the nest would kill the brood and it is certainly inexcusable to kill the sinner with the sin. Yet a less drastic remedy may not effect the cure. Moreover the outlook of the clerk, high or low, needs must be changed. The matter merits attention and needs careful handling.

THE MINIATURE WRIST WATCHES



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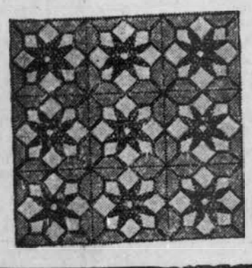

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POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN KATHIAWAR

Dhrangdhra And Conference

(From Our Correspondent).

RANPUR, Sept. 2.

The activities of picketing against foreign cloth has already begun in Kathiawar. The Kathiawar Picketing Mandal with the aid of the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal has already begun its activities in Bhavnagar. Bhavnagar and Jetpur are the two prominent centres of foreign cloth stocks and hence the direction of activities in a place like Bhavnagar has awakened foreign cloth dealers of other places of Kathiawar. The local Swadeshi Pracharak Mandals are also trying their best to see that sales of foreign cloth are put an end to. The Porbander Picketing Mandal, the Saurashtra Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and other leagues should begin the work in right earnest. In order to propagate "Swadeshism" in most of the parts of Kathiawar what is wanted is concerted action.

News has come that the Dhrangadhra State authorities have refused permission for holding of the Katniawar Political Conference and Sjt. Devchandbhai who had been to the Dewan Saheb is now silent about the causes of prohibition. This matter has created a stir in the whole of Kathiawar. As the youths of Dhrangadhra and Halrad are firm an urgent meeting will shortly be called by the Secretaries of the Conference to discuss the situation.

The Khoja Youth Conference held at Rajkot, in spite of grim opposition, passed some important resolutions for social reform. The move of the youths to combat the strong orthodox opinion has won good support and signs are showing of timely changes in social customs and conventions of the caste through slow and steady steps of reform by drastic changes.

Kathiawar observed the All-India Flag Day with enthusiasm. At many places flags were hoisted and prayers were made to keep up the prestige of the National Flag. Dhrangadhra, the centre of Kathiawar's attention, also observed this day with equal enthusiasm. The significance of the Flag was explained to the general public.

The State People Week activities have successfully ended in all parts of Kathiawar and the results are very encouraging. The local youths of many places did their best to finish the quota of Kathiawar.

The Agency educational authorities should see that orders against students taking part in National activities are withdrawn very soon on account of the Truce.

FRESH POLITICAL PROSECUTIONS AT MUTTRA

Old Cases Withdrawn

(From Our Correspondent).

MUTTRA, Aug. 31.

One Parshadi and three others of Choumunha village in Chhatta Tahsil, have been served with notices under Section 107 C.P.C. It may be noted that from this village in June last 12 Congressmen were arrested under Sec. 107 and were sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to one year's simple imprisonment. They were all acquitted on appeal by the Session Judge on the August 10. Mahatma Gandhi included these persons in his charge-sheet forwarded to Government.

The Government of India in their reply to the Congress Charge-sheet have mentioned in this connection that these men have been concerned in brick throwing during the Moharram festival. Evidence against them was produced by the prosecution to the above effect and the Magistrate believed the version. The Sessions Judge has, on appeal, set aside the whole thing. Another Congressman Pappu of this village is being prosecuted under Section 110 C.P.C.

CONGRESSMEN DISCHARGED.

The interview between the Congress Secretary and Mr. Fordham, District Magistrate resulted in a letter from him proposing that the Congress Committee should give an assurance that Congress workers would not make violent or abusive speeches.

A few minutes after the receipt of the above letter the case against Hakim Brij Lal came up for hearing before R. B. Sardar Singh. The Magistrate in view of the above letter asked the accused whether he would make violent or abusive speeches in future. The accused replied that his creed was non-violence and that he had never made violent or abusive speeches nor he would do so in future.

The Magistrate thereupon discharged the accused.

Accordingly three persons already sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment under Section 108 were called from the jail and put up before the Magistrate and on assurance of non-violence having been given they were also discharged.

There remains only one case, under Section 108 and that is against Prof. Krishna Chandra, General Secretary of the District Congress Committee. The accused has applied to the High Court for transfer of the case to some other District and the application is pending. When this case came up before the District Magistrate on the 29th he observed that the general policy could be adopted in this case after the High Court passed their orders. The case was accordingly postponed 'sine die.'

FLAG DAY

Flag day was celebrated at many villages and towns throughout the district. The District Congress Committee issued over 300 circulars to their Sub-Congress Committees in the District. At Muttra and Brindaban flags to suit all purses were sold on behalf of the Congress Committees.

In Brindaban flag hoisting was performed at Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Govindji's temple and the Congress House. In the evening there was arranged a procession with numerous flags which ended in a public meeting.

PROPAGANDA TO AWAKEN STATES' PEOPLE A COMPLETE SUCCESS.

SEQUEL TO STATE PEOPLES' WEEK: MANE AND HAVERE ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent).

SANGLI, Sept. 1.

Under the auspices of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference, the States Peoples' Week was celebrated at Sangli, Miraj, Jamkhindi, Mudhol, Ramdurg, Jath, Ichalkaranji and Kurundwad towards the close of last month, prominent leaders from adjoining British territory delivering lectures at principal places in these States. This propagandist movement calculated to kindle the flame of patriotism in the hearts of the States' peoples, to awaken them to activity and to bring to their notice the autocratic rule prevailing in the States. As a special feature of this Week at Sangli there was an address of Mrs. Abhyankar exclusively for the ladies of the town.

By far the biggest State of the Southern Mahratta country—Kolhapur always stands aloof from political activities. But owing to the efforts of Mr. Mane, an enthusiastic Congress worker, the States Peoples' Week was observed there in the first week of August. But Messrs. Mane and Havere were arrested by the Kolhapur Police while performing the Flag Salutation ceremony.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Nainpur, B. N. Railway wires under date Sept. 3:—Due to heavy rains the line between Cheraidongri and Bamhnibanjar at miles 707|2|3 and 707|1 on Nainpur Mandla Section has been breached. Through communication is expected to be resumed within 24 hours. Transhipment is being done.—A.P.

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

PATETI — KING OF COMEDIANS OF THE WORLD

GRAND TREAT FOR HOLIDAYS

HAROLD LLOYD

WILL ENTERTAIN THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY

ASHTAMI — ONLY STAR SPARKLING IN JOY-WAVES

In His **LATEST-TALKIE** Of LAUGHING-THRILLS AND HEART-QUAKING JOY OF JOYS.

"HAROLD LLOYD FEET-FIRST"

It's The **MOST HILARIOUSLY FUNNY PICTURE** SURPASSING EVEN "SAFETY FIRST" with CHARMING BARBARA KENT HE IS IN A brand new bag of tricks that will make your sides ache with laughter! Topping with a big margin the thrills of "Safety Last." This time he comes to you as a smiling Shoe Clerk pursuing a beautiful girl from the Beach of Waikiki to the house-tops of San Francisco.

SHOWS: 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M. Extra Show on Saturdays, Sundays, Bank Holidays, Wednesday and Friday at 3 P.M.

GLOBE-TALKIES

(Sandhurst Road).

BABY'S

JUVENOL

The Great Herbal Tonic

TO REDUCE THE DREADFUL INFANT MORTALITY IN INDIA.

IF THIS DOESN'T DO A CHILD GOOD, NOTHING ELSE CAN!

Ask your Chemist. If he can't supply ask NOW

PARAGON PRODUCTS Co., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY. 2

GREATEST NEED.

BIRTH CONTROL—Its 7 days' use, once during one menses, checks conception for ever. Well examined for the last 13 years. Guaranteed, safest and surest. Rs. 5.

KAMI BIHAR—One pill means a treasure of Retentive power and full satisfaction guaranteed. 16 pills Re. 1; 40 pills Rs. 2.

LION'S FAT—an extraordinary external application. Removing all the old and new defects and troubles. Increases nerve vigour. Full effect in 5 tolas Rs. 4. One tola Re. 1.

Dr. S. C. BHADURI, M.B., Vaidyashastri, Ghriamandi Road, MUTTRA, (U.P.)

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Lalitkaladarsha

GRAND REVIVAL

AFTER EIGHT YEARS

PATIT-PAVAN

a stage propaganda for the removal of untouchability. The first of its kind.

The pioneer of short Indian plays

PATIT-PAVAN

that secured a GOLD MEDAL from THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS in 1923.

PATIT-PAVAN

by B. V. WARERKER

OPENING PERFORMANCE

MONDAY, 7th Sept., at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, 12th Sept., matinee at 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 13th Sept., at 9-30 p.m.

PATIT-PAVAN

LALITKALADARSHA

Plans open at Royal Opera House.

Royal Opera House

Lalitkaladarsha

SATURDAY, 5th Matinee at 3 p.m.

SHREE SHREE

SUNDAY, 6th, Matinee at 3-30 p.m.

Nekjat-Maratha

Bombay Natika Co.--Bombay Theatre--Special Holiday Programme--Double Attraction--Great Enterprise--Grand Entertainment-

Bai Sunderabai's Musical Concerts

BOOK YOUR SEATS at the BOMBAY THEATRE. AND SHORT DRAMA **LOVE-MARRIAGE** SATURDAY 5th AT 4 and 9-30 P. M. SUNDAY 6th AT 3-30 P. M. ONLY. PRICES: Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-12, 1-8, 1-2, and Ans. 9.

PROTECTION TO PAPER INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 8.)

riodicals, books, etc. Is this not a "tax" on knowledge? In no other civilised country the tax on paper is so monstrously heavy.

And all this is going on in the name of protection to indigenous paper industry though most of the paper mills are owned and managed by non-Indians and materials used by them in manufacturing those papers are mostly imported from foreign countries. On the last occasion, the Tariff Board granted protection on condition that the Indian paper mills should use 'India-made' bamboo or grass pulps. The mill-owners assured the Tariff Board that within two years they would fulfil all the conditions. But many years have elapsed since then, and the foreign Millowners instead of fulfilling the conditions, imposed by the Tariff Board as well as the Assembly, have doubled their import of foreign pulps. In 1924-25 they imported 10,050 tons of wood pulp which gradually increased in 1929-30 to 24,310 tons. There is no duty. So long they will be allowed to import woodpulps free of duty, there is no hope for 'India-made' bamboo or grass pulp. So, I hope the Board will reconsider its recommendation regarding a duty on imported wood-pulp.

It is clear from the facts and figures, which can be easily proved by referring to official reports, that the foreign mill-owners have violated the conditions and now they have the hardihood to demand from the Tariff Board more protection, more duty on imported papers! If the Board grant the unreasonable 'abdar' of these people, it will do in calculable harm to the country. This is false protection. Though every Indian will be a strong supporter of protective policy for development of indigenous industry, no one should support this unnatural claim for protection of the so-called 'Indian' paper industry. It is time that the public, specially the newspapers and publishers, raised their voice of protest against this demand.

INDIAN YOUTHS' ENTERPRISE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Last Saturday I happened to pay a casual visit to the Muzaferabad Hall Swadeshi Bazaar, with a view to witness the progress of Indian made goods. On reaching the first floor, I discerned a model of a Zeppelin and an aeroplane exhibited there and an unassuming Parsi youth standing by them. My natural curiosity was aroused and after closely seeing them asked the youth whether they were made here in India and by whom. He replied in the affirmative and said he had made them. I naturally felt he must be a mechanic at least. I asked him if he was when to my surprise he said he was not, but was serving as a clerk and explained to me that natural fondness for reading books on aviation helped him to prepare the models. I am one of those who believe that a brown hand is capable of doing anything and everything in this world, as a white hand is, but our countrymen are as much responsible as the foreign rulers, for the lack of encouragement to the former. I scrutinised the youth and was wondering at the helplessness displayed by him to proceed further. He said over ten thousand rupees were wanted for him to attain the same progress as in foreign countries, and though efforts were being made to get the amount so far he has not succeeded. I with a heavy heart left in despair sadly reflecting on the callous disregard of our Parsi Sethias who could at a stroke if not give right away the required amount, can even lend him till he was able to repay after getting on his legs. Sir Phiroze Sethna who has been taking very keen interest in matters of Aviation in India, and who has recently been appointed a Trustee of Parsi Panchayat, now would see his way to stop the ephemeral feasts of "Dhanshak" in the name of "Ghambars", and divert the funds to real charity of helping youths of the above type. It and Panchayat spared their funds in preparing their coming generation to compete with progressive communities of India, in art, literature, industry, agriculture and commerce. If things remain as they are with the Parsis, and if no attempts are made to divert the path of misdirected charity, the prospects in the future Government of India for poor and middle class Parsis appear to be very gloomy.—Yours, etc.,

R. T. GOVERNOR.

NEW CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT MULUND.

(From A Correspondent.)

MULUND, September 3.

Under the management of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, Mr. Janamejya opened a new charitable dispensary on Tuesday the 1st instant at 3-30 p.m., before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Among those present were Khan Bahadur Antia, the Chief Officer of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, Messrs. Ratansi Kharaj, Shivaji Shah, the Hon. Secretary of the Mulund Residents' Association, D. V. Javle, Dr. G. D. Purandhare and others.

Mr. Janamejaya Chabildas, M.A., J.P., performed the opening ceremony. After performing the ceremony he made a brief speech in which he hoped that every resident of Mulund would take a keen interest in it, as it was opened in the memory of late Shet Kanji Jadavji. He also thanked Dr. G. D. Purandhare for taking the responsibility as a medical officer.

Dr. G. D. Purandhare thanks the Local Board for appointing him as a medical officer. He also assured that he would devote his valuable time for the good of the residents of Mulund.

The function ended with light refreshment.

SATURDAY, NEXT

A TWENTIETH CENTURY AMERICAN ADVENTURER BUYS A BALKAN PALACE. COMPLETE WITH RUSTY SWORD AND BURNISHED IDEARS HE———!

COME! TAKE A LOOK SEE!

A ROYAL ROMANCE

The Comedy Hit Of The Year.

PATHE CINEMA

Commencing this Week

TIME:—5, 7, 9, 11 HOLIDAYS, SAT. and SUN. 3 P.M.

Here the Merit of the Picture SPEAKS not the Shadows of the Screen

SURYA FILM CO.'S (BANGALORE)

MEMORABLE PRODUCTION

Nemesis of Lust

Story by :—Mr. NANUBHAI DESAI, B.A.

Scenario and Supervision:—Mr. HARIBHAI DESAI, B.A.

JUST SEE

Featuring Baby Garbo, Miss Jenna, Mr. Jamdagni, Mr. Gade, Mr. Pawar, etc.

It is packed with thrills. It is palpitating with stirring Episodes. It breathes with radiant Romance

COME and SEE

West-End

CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

Commencing from To-day

DOUBLE ATTRACTION

CINEMA and VARIETY

On the Stage

FAMOUS ITALIAN ARTISTE LOPRETTI

will amaze you by his wonderful performances.

(1) Plays 8 different characters alone in a scene.
(2) 40 Quick change transformations.
(3) Dance, Singing, and Comic.
(4) Ventriloquist and mimic.

On the Screen

Surya Film Co.'s Production

"KISHOREE"

With the well-known stars GANPAT, BAKRE, BACHU and LAXMI.

Daily 4 shows 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
Sat., Sun., Mon., Tues., extra at 3 p.m.

VISHNU CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

New Charni Road.

Long-heralded talkie on the Screen.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

DEVI DEVYANI

I SLEPT and DREAMPT THAT LIFE WAS A BEAUTY BUT I AWOKE AND FOUND THAT—LIFE WAS A DUTY—YES—HE HAD TO TAKE DECISION BETWEEN BEAUTY AND DUTY HOW HE DID IT SEE AND HEAR ON THE SCREEN.

Written by BETAB

Featuring ONE AND INIMITABLE **GOHAR**

Supported by BHAGVANDAS, D. BILIMORIA.

Directed by CHANDULAL SHAH.

SOUND RECORDING **J. Subedar**

CAMERA MAN **P. Nayak**

TIME 5-30, 8, 10-30

EXTRA SHOW At 3 p. m. On Saturday, Sunday and holidays.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day, To-morrow, Monday & Tuesday at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ONCE MORE—

THE GESTES MARCH ON!

Through Blistering Heat— Under Blood-Red Skies—

"BEAU IDEAL"

featuring RALPH FORBES LORETTA YOUNG

RADIO ALL-TALKING PICTURE

EMPIRE THEATRE

DAILY CHANGE OF TALKIE MASTERPIECES.

To-day 3-30, 6-15 and 10 p.m.

THE FAMOUS MUSICAL COMEDY

SUNNYSIDE UP

featuring JANET GAYNOR, CHARLES FARRELL

ALL-TALKING, SINGING, DANCING.

Sunday 6th Sept. at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AFRICA SPEAKS. A Romance of the Jungle.

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day, To-morrow, Monday and Tuesday 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Sunday Morning Extra Show at 10 A.M.

CHARLEY'S AUNT

featuring CHARLIE RUGGLES JUNE COLLYER

ENOUGH TO MAKE A CAT LAUGH.

OPERA HOUSE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.

The Great Indian Singer.

PYARE SAHEB

Booking at the Theatre.

Coming ! Coming ! !

Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

GRANT ROAD,

Ripon Theatre

OPENING DAY OPENING DAY

SATURDAY, 5th September, 1931 Being Gokulashtami Public Holiday at 4 p.m.

"MANAPAMAN"

SUNDAY, 6th September 1931 at 3 p.m.

"EKACH-PYALA"

MONDAY, 7th September, 1931. Being PATETI HOLIDAY. at 3 p.m.

"SAMSHAYA KALLOL"

TUESDAY, 8th September, 1931 at 3 p.m.

"DRAUPADI"

WEDNESDAY, 9th September 1931 at 8-30 p.m.

"ASHA-NIRASHA"

Booking will be opened on Thursday 3-9-31 from 5 to 8 and after daily 8 to 11 a.m. and 4-30 to 8 p.m.

MANAGER, Gandharva Natak Mandali

TO-DAY

THE MOST DOMINANT DAZZLING DISTINCTIVE DRAMA OF THE DAY.

A SOUL STIRRING STORY OF ANCIENT IND THAT WILL HOLD YOU FROM START TO FINISH

POPULAR RATES

Bal-Box. Rs. 9-8-0, Sofa Rs. 2-4-0, Single Balcony Rs. 1-12-0, Reserved 1-2-0, First 0-14-0, Second 0-9-0 Third 0-4-0

AN ALL STAR CAST PRODUCTION
ALL TALKING ALL SINGING ALL DANCING
ZILLOO, ERMELINE, PRITHVI, ELISER, JAGDISH & OTHERS.
A MYTHOLOGICAL ROMANCE FROM THE GREATEST EPIC OF THE WORLD.
Directed By B.P.MISRA
द्रौपदी
IMPERIAL MOVITONE TRIUMPH

THIS WEEK AN EPISODE FROM THE GREAT MAHABHARAT

Directed by B. P. MISHRA

Sound Recording: RUSTOM BROACHA.

You will hear each word distinctly on D.'O PHONE SYSTEM. SEASON & COMPLEMENTARY PASSES HAVE BEEN SUSPENDED THIS WEEK.

Imperial Cinema

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali

GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE

will stage on

SATURDAY 5-9-31 at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

COLLEGE GIRL

Padmakumar—Mr. Bapulal, Savita—Mr. Jeshankar (Sundari).

SATURDAY 5-9-31 at 9-30 P.M. (S. T.)

and

SUNDAY 6-9-31 at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.)

KIMIYAGAR OR **UP-TO-DATE MAVALI**

NOTE—Both the dramas will please you with playful comedies

PRO. BAPULAL B. NAIK.

A Variety Entertainment

BY THE

NEW ERA SCHOOL

SCHOOL ORCHESTRA, DANCES by Children, RAS, GARBA, VOCAL MUSIC, A short Social play Balidan, A scene from Othello, Karbhari, etc. etc.

AT THE PRINCESS THEATRE

BHANGWADI, KALBADEVI.

On 8th September, 1931, TUESDAY from 4-30 to 7 P.M.

Tickets: Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

Only a limited number Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 tickets are now available.

Tickets can be had at the NEW ERA SCHOOL, Gowalia Tank.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1931.

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

BIKANER'S VISION OF UNITED INDIA.

—:o:—

Explains Why He Issued Statement In June Last

ZEALOUS SAFEGUARDING OF SMALLER STATES' RIGHTS, HIS CHIEF CONCERN

Wanted Assurances That Sovereignty Of Small States Will Remain Intact.

UNDERTAKING THAT MAY INDUCE GREAT MAJORITY OF STATES TO JOIN FEDERATION

LONDON, Sep. 4.

The vision of a United India embracing British India and States in one great federation under the Crown as an equal partner in the British Comonwealth still grips our imagination."

Thus declared the Maharajah of Bikaner when interviewed by Reuter on the work before the Round Table Conference. He added: "As our objective is a united India carrying the cooperation of all loyal and patriotic men. participation of the Congress through Mahatma Gandhi is to be welcomed. "The eye must not anticipate the States case" continued His Highness, "which will be put forward by their delegation, embracing, besider other distinguished persons, the Western Prince Maharaja of Baroda and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, the Nawab of Bhopal. For special reason I would much rather not discuss any matters which may appear in the least degree controversial. No more unpleasant duty ever fell to me than to be compelled to issue a statement in June on the development which have occurred since we separated to London, but my duty to the Emperor and the order of Princes and the insistent demand of several friends compelled me to put personal considerations aside. For questions of full import to the future of the States were involved, and there was the risk of some smaller States perhaps not fully seized of the implications of the Federal scheme being led into grave decisions at short notice.

EXAGGERATED DIFFERENCES

However, I may safely say this. Whilst it would be idle to disguise the fact that through combination of circumstances, into details of which it is unnecessary to enter, a certain measure of alarm was created regarding the possible consequences of Federation, it is possible that telegraphic reports from India exaggerated differences between Princes in respect of the Federal scheme so far as it has been shaped. With a wider study of the scheme tentatively evolved and better appreciation of all that was done and urged on behalf of the States, both large and small, during our last session, I little doubt that many of the fears entertained have been dispelled, and I am confident that the contribution to be made in the near future by our delegation will go long way in further enlightening public opinion in the States.

Throughout my life, dating back to even before my long term as the first Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, as also in the particular discharge of the duties as a member of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, I have always borne in mind and fought for the legitimate rights and aspirations of smaller States which have to be safeguarded as zealously as the interests of larger states—a task in which I am happy to feel we have sympathy and support especially of the Chancellor of Chamber.

CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

As far as the States are concerned, the position can be put in a nutshel. The crux of the question to my mind is this: When Princes of States were, last year, invited to join the Federation they generally gladly expressed willingness to consider the question on terms of equally with British India, and even make some sacrifices on the condition that India remained under the Crown, and that sovereignty and autonomy of States and their Treaty rights were adequately safeguarded. Provided that the remaining principles and details are dealt with as satisfactorily as the various questions discussed so far, and the Princes, through festival safeguards, feel that the future existence and sovereignty of States as a separate entity are not threatened, I am as sure to-day as when we last met, that a great majority of States will join the Federation. Otherwise, of course, no ruler—who stands as trustee of his State and subjects and custodian of their rights—will feel free to enter the Federation.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG DISTURBANCES

Committee Of Enquiry To Be Appointed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

At a public meeting convened by certain prominent Hindu and Moslem citizens, Moulana Akram Khan presiding, it was decided to appoint a Committee with Mr. J. N. Basu, the Bengal Liberal leader, as President, to enquire into recent happenings in Chittagong town.

A certain amount of heat was introduced when, rising suddenly, Swami Satyyananda of the Hindu Mission opposed the resolution and condemned the inaction of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and leaders like Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Mr. J. N. Basu in connection with the incident. The situation however was eased by the appearance of Mrs. J. M. Sen-Gupta, who herself moved the resolution.

Moulana Akram Khan, who had left the meeting as a protest against the action of Swami Satyananda, later returned, and conducted the rest of the proceedings as President.—A. P.

DERAILMENT OF AN ENGINE

Three Accused Sentenced.

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

A Madura message says that in a case in which three persons were being prosecuted under Section 125 of the Railways Act on the charge of placing a loose rail across the track near Ambaturai station as a result of which the engine of a passenger train derailed on April 16, the Sessions Judge of Madura found all the accused guilty and sentenced the first two accused to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. The third accused was bound over to be of good behaviour for one year.—A. P.

MALABAR FLOODS

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

In connection with the recent floods in Malabar, official reports estimate the loss of fifty per cent. of crops in Ponnani Taluka 3,000 acres of wet land near the dam arca have been submerged, and about, 200 houses destroyed. Temporary relief is being given by the free distribution of rice.—A. P.

Principal Mahajani's Action Condemned.

SURAT, September 3

The following resolutions were passed by the Executive Committee of the Surat Youth League:—

(1) The Autocratic action, taken by principal Mahajani in dismissing Sjts. Khadilkar, Joshi and Gore students of the M.A. class from Fergusson College, because they happened to be the members of the Poona Youth League and they used to take part in Civil Disobedience Movement, is strongly condemned.

(2) The Committee believes that the action of the principal is a direct attack on the self-respect and budding ideals of the youths of India, and, therefore, it is condemnable.

(3) This Committee earnestly appeals to the students of the Fergusson College to take up the challenge thrown at the Indian student world, and to enroll themselves as members of the Youth Leagues in Poona and elsewhere.

(4) This Committee congratulates the three brave students for the honourable course they have taken against the autocratic order of the principal and sticking to their posts in Youth League.

NO UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

Marquess Of Lothian's New Job

TO REPRESENT INDIA IN LORDS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Marquess of Lothian, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, will represent India in the House of Lords. Hence the Under Secretary of State for India is not at present being appointed.—Reuter.

EXCISE CONFERENCE IN POONA

POONA, September 3.

An Excise Conference was held this noon in the Council Committee room at which Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Minister for Excise presided. About seventeen officials including Sir G. B. Pradhan Finance Member, Mr. R. D. Bell, Chief Secretary, Commissioners and some senior Collectors were present. The Conference was not open to the press. It is understood that the Conference will sit to-morrow also before reaching final conclusion.

Opportunity was taken to convene the Conference now, during Civil Service week, in order to curtail travelling expenses, etc., of officials coming from other districts.—A.P.

DON'T MISS OUR PATETI NUMBER !

Price Only 2 Annas

The Peteti number of the "Sunday Chronicle" has a message for the Parsis—In fact for every patriotic Indian. It is only to convey that message that this number is being issued.

To get at the message and to appraise it at its fullest value, one has to read and digest a number of striking articles:—

Here are some of them:—

(1) Swadeshi under Swaraj and Before (by J. A. D. Naoroji).
(2) The work before us (by Jamshed N. R. Mehta.)
(3) Laying the foundations of Greater Bombay, (by Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister Local Self-Government, Bombay Presidency).
(4) Europe will revert to the Spinning-wheel by Dr. Pattabi Sitaramayya.)
(5) Political Power or reform, (by S. Satyamurti.)
(6) THE EVENING LAMP.—A play in one Act, (by Harindranath Chattopadhya).
(7) Foreign Capital and Control (by Gaganvihari L. Mehta.
(8) The Folklore of the Ancients (by Dr. Sir Jivanji Mody).
(9) A Hostel for University Women in Bombay, (by Miss Gulistan Bahadurji, M.A.).
(10) Future of the Indian States (by Dr. Sumant Mehta).
(11) Control of Usury, (by Vaikunth L. Mehta).
(12) Gandhiji's Message and Warning, (by a Congressman).
(13) The All-India Bachelors' Conference, (by A. M. P. Karai).
(14) Our New Year Resolutions, (by Miss Hilla Vakeel).
(15) Oxford and Indians, (by D. F. K.)
(16) Fundamentals of Labour Movement, (by a Trade Unionist).

Besides several interesting illustrations, there is a special word-building competition for the Pateti number. Cash and consolation prizes will be given.

The results of the "Head and Tail" competition. as also the Body-Beautiful Competition will be announced in this issue.

In short, a veritable treat is promised, just for two annas.

Don't miss it.

Cawnpore Tazias Controversy Settled.

SEVA SAMITI SIGNBOARD REMOVED

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

The long-standing Gandhi Seva Samiti Signboard and the Taxias controversy have been settled. The Chairman of the Municipal Board earlier in the day issued orders for the removal of all signboards swinging across the road. The Gandhi Seva Samiti Executive Committee passed a resolution at 9-30 a.m. in view of the strained relations, and since tazias had been removed, in the interest of the town, to remove the signboard. The Gandhi Seva Samiti Sign-board was accordingly removed by their Seva Samiti at 9-45 a.m.—A. P.

ARMED POLICE AT FLAG HOISTING

A Bankura Episode

BANKURA, Aug. 31.

Srijut Manindra Bhusan Sinha, Member District Board Bankura moved yesterday a resolution in an ordinary meeting of the Board asking the Chairman or the Vice Chairman to hoist the new National Flag on the District Board building on the 30th.

The official Chairman ruled it out of order and vehement discussions followed and the elected members considering the ruling of the Chairman was arbitrary, protested.

The members of the Bankura Local Board then convened an urgent meeting and passed a resolution for hoisting the National flag on the Local Board building which is a part of the building.

In obedience to the resolution next morning the members of the Local Board, Srijut Hari Sadhan Dutt Chairman of the Sadar Local Board proceeded towards the Local Board building with Dr. Kali Krishna Mittra and found the building surrounded by constable armed with lathis under the Superintendent of Police. armed inspector and several Sub-Inspectors.

Mr. Dutt met the District Magistrate and enquired of him why the Police were guarding the Local Board building and protested against the high-handedness of the Police and Srijut Dutt informed the District Magistrate that he had every right to hoist the National Flag on the Local Board building in accordance with the resolution passed.

After the discussion Srijut Dutt came back to the Local Board building and hoisted the National Flag.

More About "Countrymade" Bomb

JALGAON, Sept. 3.

In connection with the explosion of a country-made bomb under a passenger train on the Tapti Valley Railway tracq on Monday night police have found on the spot a cigarette tin of ordinary size, a small copper wire and pieces of electric battery cells and they have been brought to Jalgaon and will shortly be sent to the Chemical Analyser for further examination. It appears that explosive materials must have been kept on the railway track by the culprit or culprits between the hours of seven and eight on the evening of Monday as another train had passed the precise spot at 7 o'clock. Beyond a slight depression on the railway track no damage has been caused. It is believed that gun powder or ordinary blasting powder was used as explosive material.

Police are marking vigorous investigations.—A.P.

"RED SHIRTS" ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 3.

One "Red Shirt" is alleged to have been killed and another seriously wounded as the result of an encounter with dacoits last night at Urmarpayan village, 10 miles from Peshawar.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Nainpur, B. N. Railway wires under date to-day:—The line between Cheraidongri and Bamhnibanjar is now safe for through running of trains.—A.P.

INDIAN NATIONALISM MORE AND MORE RESTLESS AND INSURGENT.

—:o:—

Delhi Pact Result Of Mahatma's Personal Triumph

(From Our Correspondent).

ANANTEPUR, Sept. 1.

Very recently Sreemati Rukmini Lakshmipati addressed a meeting in Anantapur.

In opening her speech she said that it was illustrated right and left that India was passing through a phase unparalleled in her past history. Last year during the Satyagraha campaign we had demonstrated to the world that we would no longer put up with the present system of Government inasmuch as it was a negation of the fundamental rights of man. She continued that at the present day the Indian nationalism was getting more and more restless, more and more insurgent, more and more impatient with the result that the masses had become articulate than ever; the masses had become more and more assertive, more inspired with the highest ideal of patriotism, service and sacrifice.

POOR RECOMPENSE.

She next stressed that what we had got in return for the tremendous sacrifices made during the war was but a poor recompense. We had sacrificed our interests: we had given our men and money; in short we had given our all. In 1917 she continued that Mr. Montague in his August pronouncement had stated that there would be in India a progressive realisation of responsible Government. But the only result she could so far see was the appointment of an all-white commission —the Simon Commission. She added that a few months before Mahatmaji had launched his Civil Disobedience Movement he had set forth his 11 points which according to him had meant the substance of Independence. But they had not been conceded Mahatmaji had narrowed down his points to four but the Government had remained as obdurate as ever.

DELHI PACT.

She said that the way in which we had measured our strength with the mighty hosts of British Government deserved to be recorded in letters of gold in the annals of our country. In her opinion that the Delhi Pact was signed only after the Satyagraha movement had been fought out and it had become established that it was a personal triumph for Gandhiji. She finally appealed to the audience to support Gandhiji in his non-violent campaign saying "that we cannot measure our strength with the British Government if we take to arms."

After the meeting was over the flag salutation ceremony was performed under the guidance of pleader Mr. B. Lakashmana Pillai.

SRINAGAR NOTES.

Maharaja's Reply To Hindus.

SRINAGAR, Septr. 3.

A communique states.—Eight representative Hindus, including Rajputs, Dogras, Kashmir Hindus, Sikhs, etc., submitted an application to His Highness the Maharaja saying that on the 29th Har (13th July) fanatic Moslems committed unlawful acts such as breaking open and burning part of the Government Jail, releasing of prisoners, making assaults upon the police and jail guards and cutting of electric light and telephone wires, and perpetrated almost simultaneously, probably by prearrangement, untold atrocities on Hindus most in Maharajgunj, Vicharnag, Nawakadal, Bhorikadal, Nausher and Bawabazar by pillage, rapine. murder and incendiarism and what was worse, the Government authorities paid no held to their telephone calls for hours together with the result that the shops were looted leisurely. Even military picketing and patrolling did not prove quite effective as stray assaults on Hindus continued The applicants said that the original cause of this was "communal differentiation introduced long ago, which made the Muslims recipients of special privileges." Life and property of Hindus was obviously in danger and it was necessary for the Government to have sufficient police and military to guard against occurrences likely to disturb the public peace and tranquility. They added that they had some suggestions to make which they would submit later if opportunity was granted to them.

MAHARAJA'S REPLY

The Maharaja replied as follows:—I have listened with much concern to what you gentlemen have said in your representation.

I deeply deplore the sad and unfortunate incidents of the 13th July, which gave me great pain, and the loss of life and property resulting therefrom, which caused me intense grief. I sincerely sympathise with the families of those who lost their lives and with those who received injuries or who suffered from arson, pillage, etc. The sad happenings of which you complain are already under enquiry ethier by the Committee of Enquiry or by the special sessions court. The results of the enquiry are awaited. You may rest sasured that persons who are proved to be guilty of offences against person and property will be duly punished under the law, irrespective of caste or creed, and that measures of relief for those who suffered will be duly considered.

You have mentioned certain disabilities under which you suffer on account of certain legislation or regulations which have been introduced in the past. You are aware that legislation enacted after due consideration cannot be amended unless there are cogent reasons therefore and unless the matter has been thoruoghly investigated.

You no doubt realize that since the occurrences of the 13th July steps have been taken for the protection of life and property and my Government will adopt measures to ensure safety in future.

SOLICITUDE FOR ALL SUBJECTS

My solicitude for all my subjects is, I believe, well known to you, and my Hindu, Sikh and other subjects have as much claim to it as the Muslims. In accordance with the policy declared in my message to my beloved people on the 9th July, 1931, the guiding principle of my Government is even handed justice and equal treatment to all classes and communities, and you have no cause to fear that the policy now being pursued by my Government will in any way unjustly affect your interests. I trust that the peaceful atmosphere which has been created will in due course result in the re-establishment of undisturbed peace and tranquility and amicable relations between the different classes of my subjects. I am sure that all sections of my subjects will shun excitement and will not participate in any propaganda which may handicap the efforts of my Government towards the achievement of this object.

I am prepared at all times to receive legitimate requests or representations from my people and to meet their needs as far as is admissible in the interests of the peaceful and healthy progress of my subjects as a whole as well as good Government, and I shall be prepared to receive any such representation which you may wish to make in the future.—A.P.

TWO BURMA REBEL LEADERS SURRENDER

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

In Toungoo dacoits looted a gun and several cartridges, while in Pegu, an escaped prisoner was shot dead on September 2 by the Daiku Police, who seized a musket and a few rounds of ammunition. Two Myoma rebel leaders surrendered on September 2 in Prome, where irregulars are doing good work.—A. P.

DERA ISMAIL KHAN RIOT ENQUIRY

PESHAWAR, Sept. 3.

The Committee of Enquiry into the Dera Ismail Khan riot is now engaged in the examination of written memoranda. Oral examination of witnesses is expected to begin on Monday.—A. P.

LAND-HOLDERS CONFERENCE

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CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

A conference of prominent land holders of Bengal, Bihar Assam and Chota Nagpur was held at the Calcutta residence of the Maharaja of Darbhanga this afternoon, the Rajabahadur of Amawan presiding. Questions of great importance to the landholding community were discussed and the Maharaja of Darbhanga was requested by the Conference to press its views on the attention of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

ARMED DAYLIGHT ROBBERY IN DACCA.

DACCA, Sept. 3.

Two young men confronted a peon on his way to the Wari Post Office in Dacca Town at about 3-30 this afternoon and at the point of the revolver robbed him of Rs. 345 in notes and coins. Thereafter they rode away on a bicycle. This is the seventh armed daylight robbery at Dacca during the current year.

SECTION 144 CR. P. C. IN DACCA.

In view of the coming Janmashtami procession (Janmashtami processions have been the cause of many a trouble in the past) an order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code has been promulgated, prohibiting people from coming out in the streets with daggers, lathis and other weapons. The Superintendent of Police has in the notification asked the public not to take out processions without license.—A. P.

Darjeeling, Sept. 3.—The Governor of Bengal and the Hon. Lady Jackson arrived from Calcutta yesterday.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BREL VI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KEARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.